

The Weather

Today—Intermittent rain, little change in temperature. Yesterday—High, 37; low, 34.
Fuel-off consumption to date, 73 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

Single Copy Price
5c

NO. 25,088

Published as Second Class Matter.
Postoffice, Washington, D. C.

Copyright, 1945.
By The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1945

CITY ZONE Daily and Sunday \$1.10 Per Month
Daily Only, 45c per Mo.—Sun. Only, 45c per Mo.
SINGLE COPY PRICE
Daily 5c
Sunday 10c

Third Army Tanks Battle Into Saarburg

Nazi Counterdrive to Break Out to East Prussian Port Forces Reds to Yield

Third Marines Join Bloody Battle on Iwo

Soviets Fight To Encircle Frankfurt; Bypass Guben

Gains Are Limited; Zhukov's Forces Only 34 Miles From Berlin, Pravda Says

London (Thursday), Feb. 22 (AP).—The Soviet First Ukraine Army, driving to the juncture of the Neisse and Oder Rivers, 54 miles southeast of Berlin, by-passed the stubborn German stronghold of Guben yesterday, while the First White Russian Army was reported pressing a great battle for encirclement of Frankfurt, 21 miles farther north.

In East Prussia the Russians acknowledged some advances by the Germans trying to reach the port of Pillau, but at a cost of 60 enemy tanks in a day.

Moscow's communique indicated the First Ukraine forces of Marshal Ivan S. Konev had made little progress in the struggle through the forest 8 miles east of Guben, but announced capture of 50 populated places north and south of that point in advances of 7 to 13 miles on a very 50-mile-long front. Places taken included Kuschern, on the Neisse at its confluence with the Oder, and the city of Pforten, 10 miles south of Guben and 6 miles northeast of Forst. The city stronghold of Preibitz, and the town of Leipzig, both on the Neisse's east bank 23 and 27 miles southeast of Guben, also were captured.

34 Miles From Berlin
Moscow was officially silent concerning operations of the First White Russian forces of Marshal G. K. Zhukov directly east of Berlin, but Pravda, official Communist Party paper, asserted the Red army now stood but 34 miles from the German capital, and the German radio announced Zhukov had "temporarily" slashed communications between Berlin and Frankfurt, on the west bank of the Oder 38 miles from Berlin.

Pravda did not specify the location, but this shortest distance from Berlin yet given by the Russians indicated that Zhukov had crossed the Oder, a development which the Germans long have conceded but which Moscow never has announced.

German War Reporter Hans Arnitz broadcast that the roads and See RUSSIA, Page 2, Col. 1.

Often-Rejected D. C. Private, 3 Others Killed

District of Columbia men killed in action, reported through February 21. Army, 562; Navy, 120; Marines, 60; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 747. Total American casualties since the start of war for all branches of service, 782,564.

An Army private who made five attempts at enlistment before he was accepted for service was killed in action in Germany after less than four months overseas. Three other District area men are listed among the war dead. Thirteen have been wounded and another man, a Navy commander, is missing.

Corpl. William Scott Pigg, missing in action in Germany since November 8, 1944, now is a prisoner of war somewhere in Germany, his wife learned yesterday.

DEAD:
First Lieut. Walter B. Briere, killed in action in European theater. The War Department listed Miss Elizabeth B. Bennett of 3106 Rittenhouse st. n.w. as the person to be notified.

Second Lieut. Hadley Neff, 23, son of Mrs. Margaret Neff, 2715 Terrace rd. se.

Serjt. W. W. (Bud) Moore, Jr., 22, son of Col. and Mrs. Werner Watson Moore, 3106 Chain Bridge rd. n.w.

Pfc. Fabian (Jimmie) Augustine, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fabian L. Augustine, 522 69th st. Seat Pleasant, Md.

MISSING:
Lieut. Comdr. Bernard Daniel Mack, whose wife, Mrs. Betty Lee See CASUALTY, Page 2, Col. 4.

WMC Order Penalty Voted By Senate Unit

By Mary Spargo

The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday voted to subject "any person" who violates an order of the War Manpower Commission, either now in effect or to be made in the future, to a year in jail or a \$10,000 fine, but members flatly disagreed as to whether or not this applied to workers as well as employers.

Yesterday's action will precipitate a fight in committee today on the question of reporting out the O'Mahoney bill, as amended, or whether to start in to draft a new bill, which would leave the committee right where it was a month ago, when the House passed the May-Bailey measure.

The surprising back-flip of the Senate Committee, heretofore overwhelmingly for so-called voluntary controls over manpower, came on motion of Senator Warren R. Austin (R., N. H.), who declined to explain his own motion to reporters.

Several members, including Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., See MANPOWER, Page 2, Col. 4.

WMC Planning To Enforce Curfew Order

Details to Be Ready Tomorrow; Action Was Not Expected

By Fred Brandis

Groggily but game, the War Manpower Commission yesterday planned to take over the job of enforcing the midnight curfew order, unexpectedly handed it by War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes.

WMC officials said for the record that they expected to have an enforcement program worked out by tomorrow—the curfew doesn't go into effect until Monday—but admitted privately that the unprecedented assignment had caught them flat-footed.

"Mr. Paul V. McNutt will establish the necessary procedures to obtain compliance," Byrnes said yesterday. "The WMC also will give any interpretations or explanations which may be requested."

Byrnes added that he was gratified by the pledges of cooperation already received from the entertainment field, and by the willingness of State and city officials to help police the measure.

Appeal to Patriotism

McNutt last night acknowledged the assignment in a brief statement which said that enforcement measures will be put into operation "as speedily as possible," and added that their effectiveness will depend "on the patriotic response of the American people."

Locally, the District Commissioners yesterday voted that police be instructed to report curfew violators directly to the enforcement agency.

At the same time, the alcoholic beverage control committee of the Washington Restaurant Association sent a letter to Byrnes asking that the edict be rescinded or at least modified, "in view of the hardships it would cause." The letter also requested an interpretation of the See CURFEW, Page 2, Column 3.

Distinction Made at Yalta

Only Great Powers to Handle Problems of Liberated Areas

By Ben W. Gilbert

The Yalta plan for joint action by the great powers on problems of liberated areas was designed to operate independently of United Nations machinery to keep the peace, it was learned authoritatively yesterday.

Liberated areas machinery would continue to function as needed as long as the war lasted, even if full United Nations machinery is set up before the end of the war, an informed source revealed.

Under the Yalta plan, the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and probably France are to act in concert to solve political and

Rising Jap Resistance Slows Yanks

U. S. Dead, Wounded Total 3650 During First 48 Hours of Island Invasion

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Thursday, Feb. 22 (AP).—

Japanese resistance on Iwo increased to such an extent Wednesday afternoon that no appreciable gains were achieved by the United States Marines, now reinforced by the landing of a third division on the island, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Third Marine Division, under Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, reinforced the Fourth Division under Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates and the Fifth under Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rocky.

Thus approximately 40,000 Leathernecks may have been committed to an operation against Japanese estimated in a communique to have totaled 20,000 when the island was invaded Monday.

Airfield Drive Checked

The Marines, having captured their main objective, the big Motoyama bomber airfield No. 1 Tuesday, were checked during an enveloping drive toward the island's other airfield to the north.

"Intense mortar, artillery and small arms fire is being encountered by our troops and in some areas extensive mine fields are slowing the advance," Nimitz said.

"During the afternoon (Wednesday) there was no appreciable change in our lines," he reported.

"On the south flank, however, and tanks are being used against well entrenched enemy troops in the Mount Suribachi area," Nimitz added. "A counterattack launched by the enemy early in the morning was thrown back. Numerous land mines have been encountered in this vicinity. Four of our tanks were knocked out of action."

Casualties Exceed 3600

The five-star fleet admiral, who earlier disclosed that Marine casualties up to 8 a. m. Wednesday—embracing 48 hours of invasion activities—exceeded 3600, said in today's communique that more than 850 Japanese dead had been counted. He made it clear this was an incomplete count, made during the heat of the most bitter battle yet fought on a Pacific island.

All during Wednesday, battleships, cruisers and destroyers poured their shells into enemy strongpoints, thus building up a bombardment total which in the first six days exceeded 8000 tons.

The all-important battle of supply was being won. As new supplies hit the beaches, the admirals were able to report that enemy mortar fire on the beach area was diminishing.

He added, however, that loose volcanic ash was impeding the movement of equipment. In some places it prevents the passage of particularly heavy stuff.

Iwo's No. 1 airfield was captured the second day of the flaming battle. The Marines are headed presently toward the second one some 700 yards to the north.

Making Frontal Attack

The Fifth Marine Division on the southwest coast is on one flank of the two-runway field. The Fourth Division is making a frontal assault See IWO, Page 2, Col. 2.

Paratroops Invade Corregidor



SURPRISE ATTACK—Paratroops of the 503d Parachute Infantry Regiment dot the bomb-battered terrain of Corregidor shortly after troops landed and joined forces with amphibious assault troops to engage the enemy for control of the island fortress.

Six Get Prison Terms in Circus Fire Deaths

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 21 (AP).—Five officials and an employee of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus were held responsible today for the fire in the big top which killed 168 persons last July and were sentenced to prison on their pleas of guilty to manslaughter.

The officials included James A. Haley, vice president of the circus corporation, and its general manager, George W. Smith. All six appeared thunderstruck when Superior Court Justice William J. Shea ordered them to prison for terms up to a maximum of seven years.

In addition, he fined the circus corporation \$10,000. The men had expected to be let off with fines for saving the State the expense of a long trial by their nolo contendere pleas.

Their attorney, William L. Haden, no less astonished, asked for a two-month stay of execution on the grounds that the circus was See CIRCUS, Page 2, Column 6.

'Freshman' Lectures House

Representative William J. Gallagher, the 69-year-old Minneapolis retired street sweeper who gave up a city pension to come to Congress, yesterday set House Republicans and Democrats at each other's throats by simply advising them to try to get together.

It was the bald, frail Gallagher's maiden House speech and he served it up brown in Dutch Uncle style with some well meant advice against using Congress as a "wailing wu."

Both sides started fighting over who could say the nicest things about Gallagher and before the dispute was over there was more wailing, and insults were cutting figure eights across the aisle.

Gallagher

See SPEECH, Page 2, Column 3.

Americas Defer Debate On Argentina

Chapultepec Castle, Mexico, Feb. 21 (AP).—The question of whether Argentina should be permitted to resume her place in the Pan American family will not be considered by the Inter-American Conference until near the end of its deliberations, it was decided today, despite a protest from Paraguay which demanded that it be given immediate attention.

Taking up the Argentine question at the start would have meant giving it precedence over security, economic and political issues on the agenda.

Today's session was a preliminary gathering of the heads of delegations to fix the agenda, elect a president and establish rules for the meeting.

Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla was named president of the conference, his nomination having been placed by Bolivia and seconded by U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius.

Padilla observed that leaving the See PAN, Page 2, Column 6.

Only Dead Jap Soldiers Left On Bataan

Manila, (Thursday) Feb. 22 (AP).—Not a living Japanese soldier is left on Bataan and the enemy garrison on Corregidor fortress has been "practically destroyed," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

He said the enemy garrison in south Manila was compressed into an area measuring about 700 yards by 500 within the ancient Intramuros, and the destruction of this force has been slow only because of the American desire to save the lives of civilians held as hostages inside the walled city.

On Corregidor, invaded last Friday, MacArthur said more than 1700 Japanese dead already had been buried and the count was only partially complete. The main tunnel has been blocked at both ends by explosives.

MacArthur described the Japanese within south Manila's medieval Intramuros as resisting with "savagery and barbarism... seldom displayed in a more repulsive form."

Howitzers and cannon are attempting to breach the outer wall of the medieval citadel to make an entranceway for tanks and infantrymen. Japanese marines and naval defense forces make up the bulk of the Intramuros garrison.

See GERMAN, Page 2, Column 3.

Lady Astor's Attack Fails

Churchill dodges Dry's move to ban whisky sales on V-Day

London, Feb. 21 (AP).—Winston Churchill, who enjoys at least an occasional pony of brandy or a bit of Scotch, did some fancy sidestepping in Commons today as prohibitionists, led by the outspoken, Virginia-born Lady Astor, attempted to pin him down in favor of a dry V-Day celebration.

Twinkling, the Prime Minister attempted to quiet fears that the celebration would develop into a drunken orgy with the subtle expression of hope and belief that "when the time comes we shall celebrate a victorious peace in a manner worthy of the British nation."

See SPEECH, Page 2, Column 3.

Women Build Barricades in Berlin Streets

London, Feb. 21 (AP).—Electric power is now cut off throughout Berlin for several hours a day and its women, rich and poor, have been impressed into building street barricades, reports from the German capital said today.

"A spirit of innate fatalism pervades," the news agency Transocean broadcast as the city awaited a great frontal assault from Soviet armies fighting little more than 30 miles away.

"The present calm is fearsome," said Commentator Dr. Joseph Saal. "The coming weeks will be decisive. Greater sacrifices will be required than any ever borne by any nation."

Transocean said "women, including ladies in fur coats, work in queues which pass bricks and stones to build barricades and strongpoints in ruined buildings."

"Machine guns rattle," the agency said, "as Volkssturm (Home Guard) men practice house-to-house fighting in these ruins. Barricades and barbed wire are everywhere."

Frankfurt, on the Oder, 38 miles to the east, was making a stand-to-the-death to delay the big push on the capital.

Russian shells and bombs hammered Frankfurt ceaselessly and the machine guns of Red fighter planes strafed its streets, many See GERMAN, Page 2, Column 3.

40 German Towns Fall In Sweep by Patton Forces

Nazi Resistance Is Crumbling in Saar-Moselle Area; Patch in Forbach

Paris, Feb. 21 (AP).—Organized German resistance in the Saar-Moselle triangle crumbled today under armored blows by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army, which in two days has captured 40 German towns and fought its way into four more, including the fortress city of Saarburg, in advances up to 10½ miles along a 55-mile front.

Armored units drove into Saarburg on the western bank of the Saar River after the 94th Infantry Division paved the way by crossing the Moselle to the south. The doughboys drove on a mile and a half beyond Osnodorf, 5½ miles northwest of Saarburg.

Patton's armored and infantry forces already had seized more than two thirds of the Saar-Moselle triangle and controlled an 8-mile stretch of the Saar River below Saarburg.

Nazis Surrender by Hundreds

Waves of American fighters and fighter-bombers tore at the broken enemy defenses in the sector and dispirited Nazi troops surrendered by the hundreds. Pilots reported destruction or damage to 238 enemy motor transports, 13 tanks and 15 gun emplacements.

The Third Army also bit into both shoulders of an enemy salient between the two American wedges driven through the Siegfried Line in the Pruem and Echternach areas.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army, farther south, fought into Forbach and pushed to within 3 miles of Saarbruecken.

British Empire forces regained the initiative on the 25-mile northern assault front after two days spent in repelling fierce German counterattacks and drove forward up to a mile toward the vital Ruhr.

Scottish troops crushed the last Nazi resistance inside the rubble-fortress city of Goch after two days of bloody house-to-house fighting.

Foe Driven Back Near Uedem
With sunshine flooding the battle zone, Field Marshal Montgomery's forces drove the Germans back at points 2 miles from the road center of Uedem and cut the Goch-Uedem railway in a mile advance. On the west flank Scots pushed more than a half-mile across flat, open country southeast of captured Hommersum.

Canadians pounded and jabbed at German defenses outside Moyland, key to the adjacent strong- See WAR, Page 2, Col. 1.

Japanese Carrier, Cruiser, 23 More Sunk by Subs

American submarines have sunk a Japanese escort carrier, a large converted cruiser, a destroyer and 22 merchant vessels in new operations, the Navy announced yesterday.

This latest submarine haul included the three warships, two transports, three cargo transports and 17 cargo vessels, the communique said.

Total sinkings by American submarines since the beginning of the war now total 1025 vessels. These include 100 warships.

Since January 1, the Navy has announced sinking by U. S. submarines of 121 vessels—an average of more than two a day.

All the sinkings announced yesterday took place in Far Eastern waters, close to the enemy's homeland and stolen southern empire.

See WAR, Page 2, Col. 1.

Today's Index

Pages	Pages
Agnes E. Meyer 7	Lippmann 7
Columbians 6	Mary Haworth 10
Crossword 12	Marquis Childs 6
Death Notices 10	Nelson Bell 12
Drew Pearson 7	Radio 11
Editorials 6	Sports 8
Federal Diary 3	Town Talk 10
Financial 9	Women 10
Leonard Lyons 12	

Berchtesgaden Hit Its First Air Blow

War Sidelights Hirose Out In New Jap Cabinet Jolt

By the United Press

Hisatada Hirose, Japanese minister without portfolio and chief cabinet secretary, was dropped from Premier Kuniaki Koiso's cabinet yesterday in the second cabinet shakeup within 11 days, and there were indications that military and naval defenses were profoundly affecting Japanese politics.

Hirose had been described as Koiso's "right-hand man" and Tokyo had said he would bring "new prestige and influence" to the post.

Japanese local administrators told Emperor Hirohito that "despite air raids and earthquakes" the morale of war workers was "very high." Although the people "lack vegetables and other foods," they are determined to "fight until ultimate victory," the administrators said.

Hirose was replaced by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata. Ishiwata, in turn, was replaced by Juichi Tsushima, vice president of the Bank of Japan.

Mob Protests Prices

Rome, Feb. 21 (AP).—A mob of over 1000 angry Romans stormed three shoe shops yesterday in a mass demonstration against the high prices of shoes.

WAR

From Page 1

hold of Calcar, whose capture would lay open a big stretch west of the Rhine. Fifty Nazi battalions—mostly elite troops—now had been identified on this front, but their counterattacks clearly had failed to halt the Allied drive.

Artillery Fire Stepped Up

The flooded Roer River, behind which all or part of at least three great Allied armies await the signal to slam on into the Reich, dropped two more inches in the last 24 hours and the speed of its current had decreased 25 per cent in three days. The Germans, nervously awaiting a full-scale Allied onslaught, stepped up their artillery fire in that sector.

Forbach, a big industrial center 3½ miles from Saarbrücken, was reported in flames as American and German troops fought through its streets. Heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire raked parts of the city already seized by Patch's men. American forces also gained a bit more ground inside Germany in the Saar bend east of Saarbrücken. Activity flared anew on the Aisne River, where the Germans put a small force across the river near Fessenheim, 7 miles south of Neuf Brisach, under cover of an artillery barrage. French forces were believed to have the situation in hand.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

railway between Berlin and Frankfurt had been reopened, but added that a great battle for encirclement of Frankfurt was in progress and that 80,000 inhabitants had fled the shell-torn city.

Fighting Defensively

Other Nazi broadcasters said German forces were fighting offensively "between Berlin and the Frankfurt-Kuestrin front" 30-odd miles east of Berlin, but contended the Russian bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder still were "far too small" for a major offensive toward Berlin. They acknowledged some enlargement of the Russian foothold at Klenitz, 10 miles northwest of Kuestrin, however.

The Second White Russian Army of Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky, meanwhile, continued its steady drive northward through the Polish Corridor toward Danzig, capturing Czersk, 45 miles southwest of Danzig.

The Soviet communiqué announced that Rokossovsky also took 40 other towns in the Polish Corridor, the northernmost being Pelskerfelde.

Under Way for 3 Days

Moscow acknowledged some withdrawals in the face of this violent push, which now has been in progress for three days, but said the fighting there cost the Germans 60 tanks Tuesday. Other German forces caught in East Prussia southwest of Königsberg were squeezed closer and lost nine communities, Moscow reported.

The Germans of Samland apparently were hoping to make a "Dunkirk" escape from Pillau, but Moscow accounts said Russian planes were covering the Baltic coastal area and Danzig Bay waiting for German ships.

The communiqué acknowledged that on the north bank of the Danube River, east of Komárom, the Germans still were counterattacking heavily, but said they were repelled afresh and lost 38 tanks Tuesday.

Behind the lines in Silesia, the capital city of Breslau remained under close siege, and the Germans said Russian troops had entered the city from the south, only to be driven out again.

Hitler's Retreat Strafed by Fighters; Vienna Bombed

Rome, Feb. 21 (AP).—Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat, Berchtesgaden, well within the Reich's "inner fortress," has been subjected to its first air attack of the war, it was announced today as American bombers completed their ninth day of attacks on Nazi communications in southern Europe.

The raid on Hitler's private stronghold yesterday was followed up today with an extensive bombing at Vienna of a great volume of military traffic, destined for the Eastern Front.

Thunderbolts from Italy pumped rockets into Berchtesgaden, firing from low levels at rail tracks, cars and locomotives and other targets in and near the town after they found impossible flying conditions over their primary assigned target, which was not announced.

May Become Nazi Refuge.

The town itself would be of real importance as a target only if it were being used by the Nazis in building up the inner Bavarian citadel for prolonging the war. It has been mentioned as a possible last-ditch refuge for top-flight Nazis after Berlin falls.

Hitler's strongly guarded residence is at the edge of Berchtesgaden on Obersalzberg (upper Salt Mountain) and other high Nazis have homes in the neighborhood.

There was no official comment on the raid, but one Air Force officer observed that since Berchtesgaden was known as Hitler's retreat, "one guess is as good as another" as to what the railroad cars hit by the raiders might have contained.

The announcement gave no indication that Hitler's home itself was hit and there is no information as to whether he was there.

Not a Single Shot Was Fired at the Planes over the Town.

Like Peaceful Summer Resort

"The place looked like a peaceful summer resort," one pilot said. "Rail and road traffic was heavy and seemingly moved without fear of attack. Evidently Hitler's retreat is unaccustomed to war."

Another pilot said he dropped his wing tanks "in a gesture of defiance" in the direction of Hitler's quarters, but poor visibility prevented him from seeing where they landed. Another said a loaded troop train in the Berchtesgaden station was hit and then the woods into which the German soldiers fled were strafed and fired.

Both yesterday's and today's Italian-based assaults were aimed primarily at communications in Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia, over which the Nazi command could withdraw troops from the Italian and Yugoslav fronts to throw them against the Russians on the Eastern Front.

IWO

From Page 1

3650 Killed or Wounded

Meanwhile, there was no attempt by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's heavy cruisers to play down the toughness of the fight. The Admiral reported that 3650 Marines were killed or wounded in the first 48 hours on Iwo. Of these, 150 were officers.

The admiral's communiqué did not divide the casualties, but his report that 3063 wounded have been evacuated indicated the dead totaled some 300.

American casualties are running high as compared with those on bloody Tarawa in November, 1942. In the 76 hours required to take Tarawa 988 Marines met death and 2163 were wounded.

Iwo and Tarawa, however, do not approach the Marine casualties at Solomons, France, in World War I. There 1400 Frenchmen fell in a single hour.

The Marines on Iwo were winning ground yard by yard against heavy Japanese action. At one point they were within 200 yards of the No. 2 airfield.

Scaling Volcano Slopes

On Mount Suribachi, an extinct volcano already isolated on the island's southern tip, the Devil dogs wormed their way 100 yards up perilous slopes. The mountain is 546 feet high. Its rugged slopes and caves contain heavy guns that dominate the battlefield.

In their fanatical defense the Japanese were using tanks, artillery, machineguns, mortars, rifles and rockets. Revettments, blockhouses and pillboxes were in the path of the Marines as well as fortified sniper posts. The going was made tougher by many mines and land traps.

Pulverizing naval gun barrages were being thrown against Japanese strongpoints. The Marines were using artillery and were heavily supported by carrier planes. A Japanese counterattack Tuesday night and almost constant infiltration attempts were thwarted by the leathernecks with the aid of warship flares that lighted the battle areas.

An eye witness account from Morris Landberg, a Associated Press war correspondent, said there is not a single place on the island's 8 square miles where a Marine might say "they can't reach me here." The entire island, he added, is a battleground with the Japanese having all the cover.

Radio Tokyo claimed that Japanese counterattacks on the southern coast had forced the Marines "to retreat with heavy losses." It added "the battle situation has come to a stalemate." The Japanese Domei agency claimed the Marines were landing continuously and "suffering heavy casualties."



POINTS TO A SPY—J. E. Hoover, a former Williamsport, Pa., resident, more recently a Japanese spy. The scene is in Manila.

SPEECH

From Page 1

nothing but negation and fault finding." Republicans invited him to sit on their side when he said private capital could finance postwar reconstruction without the Government "going into business to get full employment."

Republicans got restless, however, when he started praising the President for his "financial reforms," and saying that was why the banks were in good shape and making loans at lower rates than ever.

Keefe Challenges

Representative Frank B. Keefe (R., Wis.), read some figures on how bank deposits had grown from 76 billion to 129 billion dollars since 1940 but said 69 billion of it was invested in Government bonds.

Does that mean anything to you," asked Keefe.

"It means a healthy condition," said Gallagher. Beaming, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack hopped up, praised Gallagher for his speech, and said he had "flattened" Keefe in his chair.

Keefe lambed back at McCormack that Keefe could take care of himself. He accused the leader of "puny" efforts to inject politics. While Republicans booed McCormack, each charged the other with "hitting below the belt."

GERMAN

From Page 1

of which Transocean said were "now deserted and dead." Stalled streetcars were converted into antitank barriers.

The Moscow radio reported new riots inside Germany, including a hunger march by hundreds of refugees in Strassfurt, south of Magdeburg. The report said the marchers stormed a food store and that the regular army intervened when SS elite guards attempted to fire on the mob.

Moscow also told of disorders in Munich which were said to have developed into pitched battles with tank-supported SS units intervening after the city police refused to fire on civilian crowds.

The police had to be disarmed and many were sent to the Dachau concentration camp for refusing to shoot," said a Moscow broadcast.

The Berlin radio announced a 12½ per cent cut in food rations for all Germans, as an "emergency measure to help create reserves and provide a better basis on which rations can be worked out for a new period beginning in April."

CURFEW

From Page 1

"night club or restaurant" problem that has become a national \$64 question since Byrnes' first announcement two days ago.

"If a place of entertainment" stops serving drinks at midnight, and doesn't offer a floor show, is it then classed as a restaurant?" the letter asked. (Restaurants are not affected by the order.)

A WMC official, to whom the query was referred, replied: "The only thing we're sure of is that the curfew bell will ring Monday night. We can't yet tell you for whom the bell tolls."

MANPOWER

From Page 1

Utah), said that yesterday's action extended the work-or-jail principle of the May bill, which the committee shelved the day before, to women as well as men and to men over 45 as well as to those 19 to 45, originally covered in the House measure.

Adoption of the Austin amendment yesterday by a vote of 7 to 5 followed adoption of a special amendment to the Selective Service Act which would give any farmer or far laborer registered under Selective Service a five-year jail term or a \$10,000 fine, or both, if he quit his job without permission of his local Selective Service Board.

Sees Only Employers Affected

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) one of the authors of the substitute measure which the Senate Committee is now considering, was among those who expressed the belief that the Austin amendment establishing penalties applied only to employers. He said he hoped both the "mischievous amendments"—the penalty clause and the farm deferment clause—would be defeated when the committee reconsidered the bill today.

There was a test vote taken yesterday after the amendments were put in on whether or not to report out the O'Mahoney bill as amended. There were conflicting reports that members were tied and that the vote was 9 to 5 against reporting it out.

Confesses Confusion

Questioned at his press conference regarding the penalty clause, Chairman Thomas said, with a smile: "Perhaps I shouldn't admit it, but I confess that I am somewhat confused by the questions of the reporters, today."

Correspondents retorted, "Mr. Chairman, if you think you're confused about our questions, isn't a patch on how confused we are about what the committee did."

The Austin amendment, taken out of the Second War Powers Act, reads as follows: "Any person who willfully performs any act prohibited, or willfully fails to perform any act required, by any provision of this bill."

CASUALTY

From Page 1

Mack, lives at 4007 Connecticut ave. nw.

WOUNDED:

First Lieut. Robert Miller Ervin, 26, whose wife lives at 4233 44th st. nw.

First Lieut. Grosch C. Beaudet, Jr., 27, husband of Mrs. Constance Gerald Beaudet, 116 Baggett pl., Alexandria, Va.

First Lieut. Nelson C. Nicholson, whose wife, Marion, lives at 1418 W st. nw.

Second Lieut. Robert T. Hutchins, 29, whose wife, Mrs. Mildred Lee Hutchins, and two children, live at 2714 Ordway st. nw.

S/Sgt. Nelson R. Marsh, 28, whose wife, Frances, lives at 23 2d st. ne.

Sgt. Edward Lee, 22, son of John S. Lee, 1440 Meridian pl. nw.

Pfc. James A. Bowler, 21, son of

Mrs. Naomi P. Bowler, 415 W st. ne.

Pfc. Alfred L. Crowe, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Crowe, 1842 Central pl. ne.

Pfc. Theodore R. Greene, 34, brother of Mrs. Mabel V. Scott, 4229 Edson pl. ne.

Pfc. Wallace A. Hoover, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carroll of Cheltenham, Md.

Pvt. Harry S. Carroll, Jr., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carroll of Cheltenham, Md.

Pvt. Earl Vernon Castle, 26, son of Mrs. Sarah E. Castle, 237 Holbrook ter. ne.

Pvt. William Joyner, 21, whose wife, Dorna, lives at 304 Liberty ave., Falls Church, Va.

PRISONER:

Corpl. William Scott Pigg, 33, whose wife, Mrs. Marguerite Holland Pigg, lives at 5408 1st pl. nw.

POLICY

From Page 1

power actions to set up the nucleus of representative governments in the liberated areas and to supervise the holding of democratic elections, and "international" questions involving threats to the peace and security of the world which would come within the province of the United Nations.

Thus, the Yalta decision to start the liberated areas machinery working with respect to Poland by setting up a U. S.-British-Russian commission in Moscow to help reorganize the Lublin government of Poland along more democratic lines would not be subject to action by a United Nations agency.

The related decision to establish the Curzon Line as the eastern boundary of Poland falls into a somewhat different category, but it also would not be subject to review by the peace-preserving agency unless the boundary decision later became the source of international friction threatening world peace and security.

Other boundary settlements are being left to a peace treaty which would become reviewable by the international machinery only if it became the subject of a dispute between nations.

The French Embassy has disclosed that the government of France was concerned about the relationship between the liberated areas formula which is said to have been devised by President Roosevelt and the proposed United Nations organization.

The concern was said to grow out of the fact that the Yalta plan, to a certain extent, calls for intervention in the internal political affairs of these liberated areas to prevent political problems from impeding the prosecution of the war. France is said to feel that some should be imposed on this intervention so that it does not last longer than the war actually requires.

In defense of the Yalta arrangement, it is pointed out that the United Nations include many nations not actively at war who might not be as alive to military urgencies as the great powers would be. American sources insist that efforts will be made to get along without using the Yalta machinery wherever possible.

France has been invited to assist the "Big Three" in working out liberated areas problems and is expected to accept shortly. It would be the first time that invitation and the invitation to join in sponsoring the San Francisco conference pending "clarification" of phases of the liberated areas plan. A United States answer to the request for clarification has been transmitted to Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador here.

A spokesman for the French government in Paris has indicated that France will "wind up" by accepting the bid to San Francisco.

Meanwhile, Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former Republican Governor of Minnesota and one of the delegates to the San Francisco conference appointed by the President, conferred with Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House minority leader, and other Republican Congressmen. Martin took Stassen to the Republican table at the House restaurant for lunch.

Stassen has announced that he plans to confer also with Republican Senators including Arthur H. Vandenberg, a fellow delegate who has not indicated yet whether he will accept the bid, and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Vandenberg who is expected to accept is reported to desire to confer with President Roosevelt on the President's return from the Yalta conference on the nature of his duties as a delegate.

CIRCUS

From Page 1

about to start its annual tour and the men were essential to its operation. Shea ruled that William Caley, boss seaman, was not essential and he would have to begin his one-year jail term at once. He sentenced Caley to 10 years.

The sentences were: Haley: One to five years on each of 10 counts of manslaughter. Smith: Two to seven years on each count.

Chief constable Leonard S. Aylesworth, two to seven years on each count.

Rolling Stock Superintendent David W. Blanchfield, six months on each count.

Chief Electrician Edward R. Versteeg, one year on each count. Caley, one year on each count. The court found the defendants guilty of the particular specified in the indictments—the big top had been waterproofed with a mixture of gasoline and paraffin, creating "a terrifying fire hazard"; the exits had been blocked by runways for animals; the electrical set-up had been faulty; the fire-fighting equipment was inadequate and had not been properly set up.

Seaman Caley was absent from his post, though he was charged with the duty of fire detection.

PAN

From Page 1

Argentine question for discussion at the end of the meeting would contribute to the success of the gathering.

Dr. Celso R. Velazquez, head of the Paraguayan delegation, called for moving up the Argentine matter, but Padilla replied that the program had been approved previously by the participating nations and should stand.

Julian C. Caceres observed that the meeting had not been called to take up Argentina's request for discussion of her diplomatic isolation, but for consideration of war and peace problems, and these should have priority.

The ensuing vote was considered indicative of the treatment which Argentina will receive here and as a victory for those nations which oppose recognizing the Argentine regime of President Edelmiro Farrell until it gives extensive proof of intent to cooperate with the United Nations.

Tank Rumble Lifetime Thrill For U.S. Officer in Polish Camp

By Lieut. John N. Dimling, Jr.

Army officer of Winston-Salem, N. C., captured a year ago on the Anzio beachhead in Italy and freed by the Red Army drive through Poland.

Copyright, 1945, by the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—

One year ago I was in no-man's land outside Anzio beachhead when a German counterattack cut me off and I was taken prisoner. It was a mighty tough moment.

But last month, sitting in a blacked-out Polish farmhouse behind the enemy's line, I had the thrill of my 30-year life. Off in the distance, a bunch of us, American officers, who had eluded German guards that morning, could hear the rumble of tanks.

"Lord, they can't be Jerry tanks," I told my sidekick. "They should like M-4s—Shermans."

Blends With Shouts of Joy

The rumble came nearer, then right past on the road, 100 yards from the farmhouse. It blended in with people's voices shouting and screaming with joy.

A Polish farmer burst into the room where we were lying low. "Ruski! Ruski!" he yelled. Then and there Marshal Zhukov became our favorite army commander.

The Poles, men, women and children, crowded in and embraced us. They sang one of their hymns. I sang "God Bless America" fervently.

Soon a Russian tanker poked his head in for a few seconds' chat with our colonel.

Vodka and Cigarettes

The Russian said he was very pleased to see us, shook hands all around, whipped out a bottle of vodka and proposed a toast to our common victory. We offered him cigarettes.

"Got to keep going to Berlin," he said, and off he went. It was like that all night as the Russian armored spearhead, mostly Stalin and Sherman tanks, raced after the retreating German army.

I've never met a better type of rough-and-ready soldier than the Red army-fighting men. All of them hate the Germans worse than anything else in the world and all are determined to get to Berlin just as fast as humanly possible.

It had been one year of modified hell for me. The Germans had thought of many ways, large and small, to harass us. They did as little as possible for us. Rations they provided would have broken us by starvation if it hadn't been for Red Cross parcels.

Marched Through Rome

Four months before the American Fifth Army ever saw Rome the Germans marched me and hundreds of others from Anzio through the Eternal City in a parade designed to humiliate Allied armies in the face of the wavering Italians.

At Velletti they had grilled us and an English-speaking group private sneered, "When our artillery comes from the Russian Front we'll push your comrades back into the sea."

"How can you spare anything from the Russian Front," I asked. He couldn't answer that one.

At Rome, they lined us up in columns of fives and marched us off across the city along streets jammed with curious but undemonstrative crowds.

Some Made "V" Sign

Believe it or not, some of the Italians furtively gave us the "V" sign. Some of us sang, "Heigh ho, Methusalem," to keep up our spirits and we named the whole thing "our victory."

Then off we went to spend seven weeks in a modern black hole—a sinking prison camp at Laticeria, south of Florence.

The camp had no water supply of its own and what we used was carted in unpurified from an open stream nearby. Lice and fleas abounded. Many prisoners suffered dysentery. Our daily ration consisted of ersatz tea or coffee, a small chunk of bread and watery soup and a dab of margarine at noon, and the same thin soup at 5 p. m. Sundays we got nothing at all in the afternoon.

All of us got so weak it was difficult to walk around. At two roll calls daily there were always a number of prisoners who fainted. Any sudden physical movement made the brain whirl, and the effect was like a blackout.

Loaded Into Boxes

At last they loaded us on box-cars, 35 prisoners and five guards in each. We were taken to Moosberg, Bavaria. They took away our shoes and belts to prevent escape, and furnished us only a

small loaf of bread, less than a pound of canned beef and one portion of soup per man for the entire journey.

At Moosberg we were deloused and handed our first Red Cross package. It was like Christmas. In fact, thereafter the weekly issuance of the Red Cross package, always was referred to as "Christmas Day."

Another month and they shipped us off to western Poland to a camp at Szubin once used for the RAF. Developed Own Slang

As "kriegies" we made up our own slang. "Blister" was a habitual complainer. "Hitting the sack" or "getting your flying time" was to stay in bed and save your energy to keep warm when our badly heated barracks were at their coldest.

"Sakologist" was an expert at this maneuver. "Bashing" meant to wolf down the contents of your Red Cross parcel. "Big time operator" was a prisoner who traded various items until he finished with more than he started with.

When the men from the Normandy landings started arriving we dubbed them "Hedgehog boys" because of their tales of the fighting in that type of French countryside.

The new arrivals got a smile out of the signs posted in the barracks: "No balcony, we've all been through it."

The worst time at the Szubin camp—Offag 64—was the seven weeks stretch late last autumn when Red Cross parcels stopped coming. Our German ration was less than subsistence level. I lost 15 or 20 pounds and bigger men lost even more.

Shut Down on News

We could tell when big Allied or Russian attacks started because the Germans would shut down on news. We heard no German radio broadcasts for two days after Normandy D-Day.

The Germans harassed

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Klutz
Average Pay Raise
Of 9 Per Cent Proposed

THE take-home pay of an estimated 1,250,000 Federal workers—of whom 240,000 are in Washington, including District of Columbia employees—would be increased an average of around 9 per cent under the Administration's salary adjustment program which was recommended to Congress yesterday by the Civil Service Commission.

The program calls for:
1. True time and a half for overtime to employees whose base salaries are \$3800 and below.
2. A 10 per cent differential for night work performed anytime between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.
3. A speed up of automatic in-grade promotions from 18 and 30 months, depending in salary, to 12 and 18 months. In-grade promotions would be made the first of each month, instead of the first of each quarter.
4. An additional in-grade promotion could be given within the time limit to any employee who performed "superior service."
5. Full time and a half pay for holiday work after the war.
6. Authority to be given the Civil Service Commission to fix starting salaries at any step within the grade. Now all new employees must start at the minimum of the grade.
No specific increase in base salaries was recommended despite the fact that the white-collar workers in the Federal and District Governments are the only large groups whose base pay hasn't been raised since the war. The commission, however, said it was necessary for the Congress to make a "prompt comprehensive study of the basic rates" and it recommended that President's suggestion along the same line.

Employment unions' representatives said the program was good but it didn't go far enough. They will continue to push for base pay increases.
White-collar employees are now paid little more than straight time for overtime after 40 hours. And that's limited to employees paid up to \$2900. The maximum overtime pay a white-collar employee can get on the 48-hour week is \$628 annually on a base salary of \$2900 or more.

The proposed legislation would increase the maximum overtime pay to \$1140 on a \$3800 salary. Above \$3800, the overtime pay would taper off to make it conform with the stabilization act as administered by the Internal Revenue Bureau. People paid up to \$2900 would get an increase of 8.4 per cent in overtime pay. Those paid over \$2900 would get 9.4 per cent. The overtime pay would be paid to people within that salary range. It would increase their pay from 10 to 14 per cent. But over \$3800 the overtime pay would taper off like this:

Base pay	Overtime proposed
\$4000	\$108
4200	108
4400	103
4600	99
4800	96
5000	92
5200	88
5400	85
5600	81
5800	78
6000	74
6200	70
6400	67
6500	65

Employees paid \$6500 and more would get only \$26 more annually than they now get. Overtime on the same rates would be paid for work beyond 48 hours.
The uniform night differential would bring about a small pay cut for about 3000 clerical-mechanical employees at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These employees get a 15 differential for night work. The uniform differential would apply to all classes of white-collar workers.

The in-grade automatic promotion law provides that employees with good records are to get a step-up within grade every 18 months when the promotions are \$60 or \$100. And every 30 months when the step-ups are \$200 and \$250. These waiting periods would be cut to 12 and 18 months, respectively.

The salary plan would not apply to postal employees and the estimated 1,300,000 employees whose salaries are fixed by wage boards. The wage board employees—the hourly employees—already are paid full overtime pay. Moreover, they have been given substantial increases in base pay since the war.

However, employees in the Library of Congress, the Botanic Gardens, and in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol would be included in the proposals.
The commission explained to Congress that more flexibility is needed in hiring people and it said that recruiting was hampered by the fact that new employees must be started at minimum salaries of the grades. It isn't possible now to offer jobs that start at \$4000, \$5000, \$6000 or \$7000. A high-type person must be started at either \$6500 or \$8000. That's the law. The commission is asking for the authority to fix starting salaries at \$7000 and \$7500, or at any step within any grade.
The present overtime pay law for white-collar employees expires on June 30 and the House and Sen-

State Senate Approves Trio Of Police Bills

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21 (AP)—A trio of State police bills extending hiring, promotion and demotion powers of State Police Superintendent within his department were passed by the Senate today after lengthy and vitriolic debate.

The first of the measures, which now go to the Governor for signature, was that which would enable the superintendent to promote men to technical positions without their first having held the immediately lower rank, and permit him to make promotions to posts above the rank of sergeant "from the entire eligible list for such rank or position." It passed, 22 to 5.

The second was that which would extend the probation period of new force members from one to two years. It passed, 22 to 6.

The third would allow the superintendent to demote troopers below the commissioned ranks without recourse to hearings before the State employment commissioner. The hearing provision now is applicable to ranks from detective sergeant upward. It passed, 22 to 7.

'Home Rule' Progresses
The Senate also moved to the final passage stage the first of the "home rule" bills after adoption of an amendment introduced by Senator Kimble (R., Allegany), eliminating seven counties from its provisions. The bill's passage in the Senate now appears assured.

Counties exempted under the Kimble amendment from provisions of the measure which would prescribe specific legislative powers for officials of incorporated municipalities were Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, St. Mary's, Somerset, Charles and Worcester.

Six other counties had been included for exemption in the original amendment proposed last week, but they were removed from the amendment before its adoption today. They were Kent, Queen Anne's, Howard, Garrett, Talbot and Dorchester.

The amendment was approved by voice without debate and the measure, as amended, was ordered printed for final passage.

Heated Debate on Police Plans
Senator Cronin (D., Harford) touched off the floor battle on the police bills, which continued until almost half the Senate membership had had its say on the floor, by moving that the first of the bills be made a special order for next Tuesday, because, he said, it had been given insufficient consideration.

Cronin is one of two co-authors of a Senate resolution now in the Senate finance committee to institute a thorough investigation of police department personnel assignments and other matters before approval is given to its biennial budget.

Strenuous opposition to this motion was voiced by Majority Floor Leader Funk (D., Frederick) and the motion was voted down.

Senator Wilmer (R., Charles) asserted that the removal of some control over promotions above sergeants' ranks from the State merit system might result in a "dangerous modification of the system," and Senator Davis (R., Caroline) predicted it would prove "the entering wedge" of a general attack on the merit system by "one department after the other."

Mrs. Randle's Plea Weighed by State Parole Director
Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21 (AP)—Decision on the parole application of Mrs. Helen Alleen Randle, serving five years in the women's prison for manslaughter, was held in abeyance today by Parole Director F. Murray Benson pending further consideration of the case.

Mrs. Randle was convicted of manslaughter in the shooting of 17-year-old Allen Willey at the Randle home near Annapolis early in 1943. This was her second application for parole.

Opposition to the parole was presented at today's hearing by Mr. and Mrs. Allan Willey, parents of the shooting victim, who contended Mrs. Randle was of such temperamental character that she should not be released.

Appearing on behalf of Mrs. Randle were the Rev. Dr. James M. Magruder, retired Annapolis minister, and Rev. J. Luther Neff, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, Annapolis.

O'Connor Appointments Include Dr. Bird to State Health Board

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21 (AP)—Governor O'Connor announced today nine appointments to important State positions, including that of Joseph P. McCurdy, to succeed himself as associate member of the State Unemployment Compensation Board.

One of the original members of the board, McCurdy was for 10 years president of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor and for a similar period president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

Other State-wide appointments made by the Governor today included the re-naming of Dr. J. W. Bird of Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, president of the medical and chirological faculty, as a member of the State Board of Health; Associate Judge James Clark of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and Dr. Thomas Strother of Frederick County, to the Board of Managers of Springfield State Hospital; Dr. Lester P. Goodhand and Lawrence K. Blucher of Baltimore, and Mrs. Walter N. Perry of Bethesda, to the board of managers of Spring Grove Hospital; Prof. Henry Francis Sturdy, Annapolis, and Mrs. John L. Sanford, Baltimore, to the board of managers of the Crownsville State Hospital.

Their names were handed to the Senate today with another installment in the "Green Bag" appointments.

Among the local appointments were these:

Montgomery County
To be supervisors of elections, for a term of two years, from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: R. Shirley Hays, to represent the Democratic Party; Mrs. J. W. Hays, to represent the Republican Party; Mrs. J. W. Hays, to represent the Republican Party; Mrs. J. W. Hays, to represent the Republican Party.

To be members of the permanent board of registration for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Donald A. McDaniel, to represent the Democratic Party; Edgar H. Christensen, to represent the Republican Party; Edgar H. Christensen, to represent the Republican Party; Edgar H. Christensen, to represent the Republican Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

To be Justices of the peace, designated for the district for a term of two years from Monday, Jan. 1, 1945: Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party; Edwin D. Burdette, to represent the Democratic Party.

Baptist Board To Name New College Head

Richmond, Va., Feb. 21 (AP)—A committee of two, composed of the Judge Edward W. Hudgins of the State Supreme Court and E. E. Johnson of Culpeper, will confer with trustees of Virginia Intercolonial College on the selection of a new college president as a result of a decision reached by the Virginia Baptist Board of Missions and Education.

The board voted to name such a committee after the Rev. Nelson T. Barker of Richlands said Baptists of southwest Virginia were deeply interested in a change of policies at the Bristol College.

The Rev. Mr. Barker said Dr. H. G. Noffsinger, who announced last September his resignation as college president to become effective after the 1944-45 session, is on the committee to select a new president. If President Noffsinger "is going to help select his successor and help shape the policies of the school," the minister declared, "then we had just as soon have Dr. Noffsinger" continue as president.

The Rev. Mr. Barker criticized the administration of the college and said smoking and dancing took place at the school for girls. He added that he had heard reports there had been drinking also.

Judge Hudgins is serving as chairman of a committee named by the Baptist General Association of Virginia to investigate affairs of the college. Johnson is now gathering additional evidence to submit to this group. The case was reopened last summer when Roy C. Brown, former vice president of the college and spokesman for the trustees, had asked originally for the investigation, claiming that the committee had not obtained all the evidence when it made its report in 1943. At that time the committee reported the administration of the college was "evidently successful under the supervision of the board of trustees and the administration of Dr. H. G. Noffsinger" as president.

8246 Marylanders Helped in Military Medical Care Plan
Baltimore, Feb. 21 (AP)—Essential medical care has been provided in a total of 8246 cases by the Maryland emergency maternity and infant care program since its inauguration in February, 1943, a report by Dr. R. H. Riley, director of the State Department of Health, showed today.

Dr. Riley disclosed that more than 700 doctors and 54 hospitals in Maryland have taken part in the program, which is designed to provide medical care to the wives and infants of servicemen in the four lowest pay grades of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

It is carried on under the maternity and child care provisions of the Social Security Act with funds appropriated through Congress to the United States Children's Bureau.

The program in Maryland is administered by the State Department of Health, which receives the Federal funds needed to pay doctors, nurses and hospital fees for their services.

Two Va. Officers Win Bronze Star
Winchester, Va., Feb. 21 (SPL)—Announcement has been made of the awarding of the Bronze Star to two local soldiers, one posthumously.

Lieut. M. O. Simpson has received the award for meritorious service on Leyte. He is a native of Front Royal but his wife and daughter reside here.

Mrs. Pauline D. Pingley, posthumously awarded the award, was killed in action while serving with the 4888 Central Postal Directory, U. S. Army, in the Philippines. She was killed in action while serving with the 4888 Central Postal Directory, U. S. Army, in the Philippines.

Livestock and Produce
Chicago Livestock
Chicago, Feb. 21 (AP) (WPA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; total, 14,000; active, 12,000; steady; market, 12.00; good, 12.50; choice, 13.00; heavy, 13.50; very heavy, 14.00; extra heavy, 14.50; very extra heavy, 15.00; extra, 15.50; very extra, 16.00; extra, 16.50; very extra, 17.00; extra, 17.50; very extra, 18.00; extra, 18.50; very extra, 19.00; extra, 19.50; very extra, 20.00; extra, 20.50; very extra, 21.00; extra, 21.50; very extra, 22.00; extra, 22.50; very extra, 23.00; extra, 23.50; very extra, 24.00; extra, 24.50; very extra, 25.00; extra, 25.50; very extra, 26.00; extra, 26.50; very extra, 27.00; extra, 27.50; very extra, 28.00; extra, 28.50; very extra, 29.00; extra, 29.50; very extra, 30.00; extra, 30.50; very extra, 31.00; extra, 31.50; very extra, 32.00; extra, 32.50; very extra, 33.00; extra, 33.50; very extra, 34.00; extra, 34.50; very extra, 35.00; extra, 35.50; very extra, 36.00; extra, 36.50; very extra, 37.00; extra, 37.50; very extra, 38.00; extra, 38.50; very extra, 39.00; extra, 39.50; very extra, 40.00; extra, 40.50; very extra, 41.00; extra, 41.50; very extra, 42.00; extra, 42.50; very extra, 43.00; extra, 43.50; very extra, 44.00; extra, 44.50; very extra, 45.00; extra, 45.50; very extra, 46.00; extra, 46.50; very extra, 47.00; extra, 47.50; very extra, 48.00; extra, 48.50; very extra, 49.00; extra, 49.50; very extra, 50.00; extra, 50.50; very extra, 51.00; extra, 51.50; very extra, 52.00; extra, 52.50; very extra, 53.00; extra, 53.50; very extra, 54.00; extra, 54.50; very extra, 55.00; extra, 55.50; very extra, 56.00; extra, 56.50; very extra, 57.00; extra, 57.50; very extra, 58.00; extra, 58.50; very extra, 59.00; extra, 59.50; very extra, 60.00; extra, 60.50; very extra, 61.00; extra, 61.50; very extra, 62.00; extra, 62.50; very extra, 63.00; extra, 63.50; very extra, 64.00; extra, 64.50; very extra, 65.00; extra, 65.50; very extra, 66.00; extra, 66.50; very extra, 67.00; extra, 67.50; very extra, 68.00; extra, 68.50; very extra, 69.00; extra, 69.50; very extra, 70.00; extra, 70.50; very extra, 71.00; extra, 71.50; very extra, 72.00; extra, 72.50; very extra, 73.00; extra, 73.50; very extra, 74.00; extra, 74.50; very extra, 75.00; extra, 75.50; very extra, 76.00; extra, 76.50; very extra, 77.00; extra, 77.50; very extra, 78.00; extra, 78.50; very extra, 79.00; extra, 79.50; very extra, 80.00; extra, 80.50; very extra, 81.00; extra, 81.50; very extra, 82.00; extra, 82.50; very extra, 83.00; extra, 83.50; very extra, 84.00; extra, 84.50; very extra, 85.00; extra, 85.50; very extra, 86.00; extra, 86.50; very extra, 87.00; extra, 87.50; very extra, 88.00; extra, 88.50; very extra, 89.00; extra, 89.50; very extra, 90.00; extra, 90.50; very extra, 91.00; extra, 91.50; very extra, 92.00; extra, 92.50; very extra, 93.00; extra, 93.50; very extra, 94.00; extra, 94.50; very extra, 95.00; extra, 95.50; very extra, 96.00; extra, 96.50; very extra, 97.00; extra, 97.50; very extra, 98.00; extra, 98.50; very extra, 99.00; extra, 99.50; very extra, 100.00; extra, 100.50; very extra, 101.00; extra, 101.50; very extra, 102.00; extra, 102.50; very extra, 103.00; extra, 103.50; very extra, 104.00; extra, 104.50; very extra, 105.00; extra, 105.50; very extra, 106.00; extra, 106.50; very extra, 107.00; extra, 107.50; very extra, 108.00; extra, 108.50; very extra, 109.00; extra, 109.50; very extra, 110.00; extra, 110.50; very extra, 111.00; extra, 111.50; very extra, 112.00; extra, 112.50; very extra, 113.00; extra, 113.50; very extra, 114.00; extra, 114.50; very extra, 115.00; extra, 115.50; very extra, 116.00; extra, 116.50; very extra, 117.00; extra, 117.50; very extra, 118.00; extra, 118.50; very extra, 119.00; extra, 119.50; very extra, 120.00; extra, 120.50; very extra, 121.00; extra, 121.50; very extra, 122.00; extra, 122.50; very extra, 123.00; extra, 123.50; very extra, 124.00; extra, 124.50; very extra, 125.00; extra, 125.50; very extra, 126.00; extra, 126.50; very extra, 127.00; extra, 127.50; very extra, 128.00; extra, 128.50; very extra, 129.00; extra, 129.50; very extra, 130.00; extra, 130.50; very extra, 131.00; extra, 131.50; very extra, 132.00; extra, 132.50; very extra, 133.00; extra, 133.50; very extra, 134.00; extra, 134.50; very extra, 135.00; extra, 135.50; very extra, 136.00; extra, 136.50; very extra, 137.00; extra, 137.50; very extra, 138.00; extra, 138.50; very extra, 139.00; extra, 139.50; very extra, 140.00; extra, 140.50; very extra, 141.00; extra, 141.50; very extra, 142.00; extra, 142.50; very extra, 143.00; extra, 143.50; very extra, 144.00; extra, 144.50; very extra, 145.00; extra, 145.50; very extra, 146.00; extra, 146.50; very extra, 147.00; extra, 147.50; very extra, 148.00; extra, 148.50; very extra, 149.00; extra, 149.50; very extra, 150.00; extra, 150.50; very extra, 151.00; extra, 151.50; very extra, 152.00; extra, 152.50; very extra, 153.00; extra, 153.50; very extra, 154.00; extra, 154.50; very extra, 155.00; extra, 155.50; very extra, 156.00; extra, 156.50; very extra, 157.00; extra, 157.50; very extra, 158.00; extra, 158.50; very extra, 159.00; extra, 159.50; very extra, 160.00; extra, 160.50; very extra, 161.00; extra, 161.50; very extra, 162.00; extra, 162.50; very extra, 163.00; extra, 163.50; very extra, 164.00; extra, 164.50; very extra, 165.00; extra, 165.50; very extra, 166.00; extra, 166.50; very extra, 167.00; extra, 167.50; very extra, 168.00; extra, 168.50; very extra, 169.00; extra, 169.50; very extra, 170.00; extra, 170.50; very extra, 171.00; extra, 171.50; very extra, 172.00; extra, 172.50; very extra, 173.00; extra, 173.50; very extra, 174.00; extra, 174.50; very extra, 175.00; extra, 175.50; very extra, 176.00; extra, 176.50; very extra, 177.00; extra, 177.50; very extra, 178.00; extra, 178.50; very extra, 179.00; extra, 179.50; very extra, 180.00; extra, 180.50; very extra, 181.00; extra, 181.50; very extra, 182.00; extra, 182.50; very extra, 183.00; extra, 183.50; very extra, 184.00; extra, 184.50; very extra, 185.00; extra, 185.50; very extra, 186.00; extra, 186.50; very extra, 187.00; extra, 187.50; very extra, 188.00; extra, 188.50; very extra, 189.00; extra, 189.50; very extra, 190.00; extra, 190.50; very extra, 191.00; extra, 191.50; very extra, 192.00; extra, 192.50; very extra, 193.00; extra, 193.50; very extra, 194.00; extra, 194.50; very extra, 195.00; extra, 195.50; very extra, 196.00; extra, 196.50; very extra, 197.00; extra, 197.50; very extra, 198.00; extra, 198.50; very extra, 199.00; extra, 199.50; very extra, 200.00; extra, 200.50; very extra, 201.00; extra, 201.50; very extra, 202.00; extra, 202.50; very extra, 203.00; extra, 203.50; very extra, 204.00; extra, 204.50; very extra, 205.00; extra, 205.50; very extra, 206.00; extra, 206.50; very extra, 207.00; extra, 207.50; very extra, 208.00; extra, 208.50; very extra, 209.00; extra, 209.50; very extra, 210.00; extra, 210.50; very extra, 211.00; extra, 211.50; very extra, 212.00; extra, 212.50; very extra, 213.00; extra, 213.50; very extra, 214.00; extra, 214.50; very extra, 215.00; extra, 215.50; very extra, 216.00; extra, 216.50; very extra, 217.00; extra, 217.50; very extra, 218.00; extra, 218.50; very extra, 219.00; extra, 219.50; very extra, 220.00; extra, 220.50; very extra, 221.00; extra, 221.50; very extra, 222.00; extra, 222.50; very extra, 223.00; extra, 223.50; very extra, 224.00; extra, 224.50; very extra, 225.00; extra, 225.50; very extra, 226.00; extra, 226.50; very extra, 227.00; extra, 227.50; very extra, 228.00; extra, 228.50; very extra, 229.00; extra, 229.50; very extra, 230.00; extra, 230.50; very extra, 231.00; extra, 231.50; very extra, 232.00; extra, 232.50; very extra, 233.00; extra, 233.50; very extra, 234.00; extra, 234.50; very extra, 235.00; extra, 235.50; very extra, 236.00; extra, 236.50; very extra, 237.00; extra, 237.50; very extra, 238.00; extra, 238.50; very extra, 239.00; extra, 239.50; very extra, 240.00; extra, 240.50; very extra, 241.00; extra, 241.50; very extra, 242.00; extra, 242.50; very extra, 243.00; extra, 243.50; very extra, 244.00; extra, 244.50; very extra, 245.00; extra, 245.50; very extra, 246.00; extra, 246.50; very extra, 247.00; extra, 247.50; very extra, 248.00; extra, 248.50; very extra, 249.00; extra, 249.50; very extra, 250.00; extra, 250.50; very extra, 251.00; extra, 251.50; very extra, 252.00; extra, 252.50; very extra, 253.00; extra, 253.50; very extra, 254.00; extra, 254.50; very extra, 255.00; extra, 255.50; very extra, 256.00; extra, 256.50; very extra, 257.00; extra, 257.50; very extra, 258.00; extra, 258.50; very extra, 259.00; extra, 259.50; very extra, 260.00; extra, 260.50; very extra, 261.00; extra, 261.50; very extra, 262.00; extra, 262.50; very extra, 263.00; extra, 263.50; very extra, 264.00; extra, 264.50; very extra, 265.00; extra, 265.50; very extra, 266.00; extra, 266.50; very extra, 267.00; extra, 267.50; very extra, 268.00; extra, 268.50; very extra, 269.00; extra, 269.50; very extra, 270.00; extra, 270.50; very extra, 271.00; extra, 271.50; very extra, 272.00; extra, 272.50; very extra, 273.00; extra, 273.50; very extra, 274.00; extra, 274.50; very extra, 275.00; extra, 275.50; very extra, 276.00; extra, 276.50; very extra, 277.00; extra, 277.50; very extra, 278.00; extra, 278.50; very extra, 279.00; extra, 279.50; very extra, 280.00; extra, 280.50; very extra, 281.00; extra, 281.50; very extra, 282.00; extra, 282.50; very extra, 283.00; extra, 283.50; very extra, 284.00; extra, 284.50; very extra, 285.00; extra, 285.50; very extra, 286.00; extra, 286.50; very extra, 287.00; extra, 287.50; very extra, 288.00; extra, 288.50; very extra, 289.00; extra, 289.50; very extra, 290.00; extra, 290.50; very extra, 291.00; extra, 291.50; very extra, 292.00; extra, 292.50; very extra, 293.00; extra, 293.50; very extra, 294.00; extra, 294.50; very extra, 295.00; extra, 295.50; very extra, 296.00; extra, 296.50; very extra, 297.00; extra, 297.50; very extra, 298.00; extra, 298.50; very extra, 299.00; extra, 299.50; very extra, 300.00; extra, 300.50; very extra, 301.00; extra, 301.50; very extra, 302.00; extra, 302.50; very extra, 303.00; extra, 303.50; very extra, 304.00; extra, 304.50; very extra, 305.00

Commons Voices Dissatisfaction Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

London, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—Sharp dissatisfaction with the "Big Three" decision on Poland was voiced in Commons today in questions directed at Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Inasmuch as the Crimean Conference will be debated at length next Tuesday and Wednesday, Eden gave his questioners very brief answers today and Churchill contented himself with defining the Atlantic Charter as "a guide, not a rule" when critics pressed him.

Today's skirmish indicated a considerable number of members may be dissatisfied with some Yalta decisions. One member charged today that Churchill had surrendered to "power politics" in agreeing to the decision on Poland.

Churchill next Tuesday probably will demand a vote of confidence. Undoubtedly he would win, although it is probable many members would abstain from voting—as they did on Greece—as a sign of disapproval.

Eden replied the house no doubt knew the strength of the Ukrainian

nationalist movement that had existed in the disputed territory many years.

Amid cheers, Conservative Maj. Gen. Sir Alfred Knox asked: "Is not this a surrender to power politics?" Eden did not answer.

Maurice Pefferick, national conservative, asked Churchill if Article Two of the Atlantic Charter, which declares that the signatory powers desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, applies to Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Poland.

Churchill refused to elaborate. Replying the charter was a guide and not a rule, the Prime Minister resolutely refused to elaborate in any way on the Crimean conference communiqué.

Eden disclosed the conference did not discuss establishment of a provisional German government in German territory occupied by Russia, in a reply to Alfred Edwards, Socialist, who presumably was referring to a German provisional government built around the so-called Free Germany Committee in Moscow. Edwards also asked for information regarding reported efforts by Russia to obtain an interest in the Suez Canal Co. Eden said he had no knowledge of any such negotiations.

Eden revealed Britain and France are discussing "an arrangement," which he did not describe except to say it was not similar to the Anglo-French union proposed by London in 1940 just before the collapse of France.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.



—And the worst of it is—after the war we'll be sayin' we wouldn't take a million bucks for this experience!

Bonin Island Landing By Yanks Reported

New York, Feb. 21 (U.S.)—The Blue Network reported today that the Turkish radio at Ankara had quoted "an unconfirmed report from the BBC" stating that American forces had landed in the Bonin

Islands, north of embattled Iwo Jima and closer to the Japanese mainland.

Pope Leaves Sick Bed

Vatican City, Feb. 21 (U.S.)—The Pope, who showed increased signs of improvement and a decrease in fever, left his sickbed today.

"THIS WILL GET THE ACADEMY AWARD!"
—Hedda Hopper

"BEST OF THE WAR!"
—Walter Winchell

THE FIGHTING LADY
A DRAMA OF THE PACIFIC
in TECHNICOLOR

Photographed in Zones of Combat by Men of the United States Navy
A LOUD BROADCAST-Produced by A. 20th Century-Fox Release

LOEW'S COLUMBIA

THE FIGHTING LADY
A DRAMA OF THE PACIFIC
in TECHNICOLOR

Photographed in Zones of Combat by Men of the United States Navy
A LOUD BROADCAST-Produced by A. 20th Century-Fox Release

LOEW'S COLUMBIA

Reefer Peddling Probed in Detroit Matricide Case

Detroit, Feb. 21 (U.P.)—Under-sheriff William Ryan said today that Federal authorities had joined him in an investigation of possible marijuana peddling among Detroit high school pupils after receiving reports that Elven Kent, 16, confessed slayer of his mother, used the narcotic.

Ryan said that members of the congregation at the Zeller Goshel Tabernacle, of which both the boy and his mother were prominent members, told him that Elven smoked marijuana cigarettes. Ryan said the nature of the crime, in which Mrs. Kent was beaten with a heavy skillet, had prompted the sheriff's office to ask the Wayne County prosecutor to arrange for juvenile courts to waive jurisdiction, so that they boy might be tried for murder.

Navy Building Hospital For 10,000 at Houston

Houston, Tex. (U.P.)—In the not-too-distant future, hospital ships from various theaters of war will bring wounded American fighting men up the Houston Ship Channel to a brand-new Navy Hospital, one of the largest in the country. The new Houston hospital, expected to be ready for patients within a year, will have 1000 beds and will cost approximately six million dollars.

THE PICTURE THAT TOUCHES NEW HEIGHTS OF EMOTION!

A.S. Cronin's THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM

with GREGORY PECK • THOMAS MITCHELL • VINCENT PRICE • ROSA STRADNER
RODDY McDOWALL • EDMUND GWEEN • SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
PEGGY ANN GARNER • JANE BALL • JAMES GLEASON • ANNE REVERE
RUTH NELSON • BENSON FONG • LEONARD STRONG
JOHN M. STAHL Produced by JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ

2ND WONDROUS WEEK!

LOEW'S F at 13th

DOORS OPEN 10:45

PALACE

BIG 2nd WEEK!

It's Wally's biggest hit! His most lusty and lovable role since "Salute to the Marines"! Don't miss M-G-M's exciting drama! It's all love and laughter; thrills and roaring action!

WALLACE BEERY in M-G-M's

THIS MAN'S NAVY

with TOM DRAKE • JAMES GLEASON
IAN CLAYTON • SELENA ROYLE • NOAH BEERY, Sr. • HENRY O'NEILL
Story and Screen Play by Borden Chase
Based on an idea by Commander Herman E. Holland, U. S. Navy (Ret.)
Directed by WILLIAM A. WELLMAN • Produced by SAMUEL MARK
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

BETTER THAN EVER! **WALLACE BEERY** in M-G-M's

HELD OVER!

In Person All New Show.

CONNIE BOSWELL
America's Favorite of Radio, Stage, Screen & Records

COLEMAN CLARK & CO. World's Foremost Table Tennis Champion
with BOB ANDERSON and EARL WING

Extra Added **PAUL REMOS** and his TOY BOYS
Twin Thrills

Loew's CAPITOL Now

MARCH OF TIME "Report On Italy"

BE DISCRIMINATING
Drink America's
UNEXCELLED WHISKEY

MELROSE
BLENDED STRAIGHT RYE WHISKIES
90 Proof
Maryland's Toast To The Nation

Pay a little more. Drink a little less. Treat yourself to the very best.

Records & Goldborough, Inc.
113-119 West Lombard St.
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND
ESTABLISHED 1885
THE STRAIGHT WHISKIES IN THIS PRODUCT ARE 4 YEARS OR MORE OLD

Gem of the Blends

William Penn
Blended Whiskey, 86 proof,
65% grain neutral spirits
GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD.
Peoria, Illinois

Millions Say "When" ... with **William Penn**

ERROL FLYNN and Motorola "HANDIE TALKIE"

LAND WITH PARATROOPERS IN "Objective Burma"

Here's the story of our paratroopers jumping into battle in the jungle vastness of the East... told by Warner Bros. in "Objective Burma," starring Errol Flynn. This picture captures the excitement, the gallantry, of our men in action against the Japs.

The Motorola Radio "Handie Talkie" plays a vital role in this great picture as it has on every battle front in this war.

Motorola Radio Engineers have pioneered and developed many significant radio "Firsts". With greater resources than ever, they will, soon after Victory, have exciting improvements to offer America in F-M and A-M Radios for Home and Car.

GALVIN MFG. CORPORATION CHICAGO 31, ILL.

Motorola Radio
Exclusive Wholesale Distributors
SIMON DIST. CORP.
2501 N. St., N.W. RE. 2180

The Washington Post

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.
An Independent Newspaper
(Published every day in the year.)
Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not credited to it in this paper and local news of importance originating outside the metropolitan area of publication of all other matter herein are also reserved.
New York Office: 370 Madison Avenue
Chicago Office: 360 North Michigan Avenue
CARRIERS DELIVERY
District of Columbia and Suburbs
Daily and Sunday: Sunday Only: Daily Only
One week...\$3.25 One week...\$3.10 One week...\$3.10
One month...\$10.00 One month...\$9.50 One month...\$9.50
Other States, Mexico and Canada
Daily and Sunday: Sunday Only: Daily Only
One week...\$3.50 One week...\$3.35 One week...\$3.35
One month...\$11.00 One month...\$10.50 One month...\$10.50
BY MAIL—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina
Daily and Sunday: Sunday Only: Daily Only
One week...\$3.25 One week...\$3.10 One week...\$3.10
One month...\$10.00 One month...\$9.50 One month...\$9.50
Other States, Mexico and Canada
Daily and Sunday: Sunday Only: Daily Only
One week...\$3.50 One week...\$3.35 One week...\$3.35
One month...\$11.00 One month...\$10.50 One month...\$10.50
Rates to Foreign Countries not listed
will be furnished upon request.
Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.
TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.
Thursday, February 22, 1945

Washington is the greatest but scarcely the most characteristic of our national heroes; he is far less representative of the national genius than, say, Lincoln or even Jefferson. Indeed, it is only by a kind of tendentious historical courtesy that he can be considered an avatar of democracy. His figure remains for us across the distance of the years austere and even awesome, quite lacking in that geniality which is normally demanded of our heroes; it is perhaps significant that in this, at least, legend has not altered the historical reality. He was not a man of extraordinary intellectual powers; in this respect there were several among his own contemporaries and compatriots who far excelled him. As a military commander, he is not to be counted among the great captains of history; in this respect he was far surpassed by another great American who had in all things taken Washington for his model. Certainly Washington was no great political philosopher nor does he seem to have possessed extraordinary talents for practical statecraft.

Why, then, is the transcendent greatness of Washington recognized not only by Americans but by the world and by men of every political persuasion? It is because he had one quality often lacking in great men. The eighteenth century called it "virtue"; perhaps the nearest we can come to it in the vocabulary of our own times would be to say that he had invincible integrity. By some special grace he was secure against the sin of hubris, whereby the great are destroyed. He was proof against the promptings of ambition, against the rancors of faction, against the subtle poisons of flattery. He affords the greatest historical example of an absolutely impersonal, unselfish devotion to country and to duty. Thus, he is the magnificent exception to Lord Acton's now-famous dictum that "great men are almost always bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority, still more when you add the tendency or the certainty of corruption by authority."

Of Greatness

Washington is the greatest but scarcely the most characteristic of our national heroes; he is far less representative of the national genius than, say, Lincoln or even Jefferson. Indeed, it is only by a kind of tendentious historical courtesy that he can be considered an avatar of democracy. His figure remains for us across the distance of the years austere and even awesome, quite lacking in that geniality which is normally demanded of our heroes; it is perhaps significant that in this, at least, legend has not altered the historical reality. He was not a man of extraordinary intellectual powers; in this respect there were several among his own contemporaries and compatriots who far excelled him. As a military commander, he is not to be counted among the great captains of history; in this respect he was far surpassed by another great American who had in all things taken Washington for his model. Certainly Washington was no great political philosopher nor does he seem to have possessed extraordinary talents for practical statecraft.

Why, then, is the transcendent greatness of Washington recognized not only by Americans but by the world and by men of every political persuasion? It is because he had one quality often lacking in great men. The eighteenth century called it "virtue"; perhaps the nearest we can come to it in the vocabulary of our own times would be to say that he had invincible integrity. By some special grace he was secure against the sin of hubris, whereby the great are destroyed. He was proof against the promptings of ambition, against the rancors of faction, against the subtle poisons of flattery. He affords the greatest historical example of an absolutely impersonal, unselfish devotion to country and to duty. Thus, he is the magnificent exception to Lord Acton's now-famous dictum that "great men are almost always bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority, still more when you add the tendency or the certainty of corruption by authority."

Lend-Lease Report

The eighteenth in the series of reports on lend-lease operations since this supply mechanism of the United Nations first came into use in 1941 has now gone to Congress. Those operations have grown to fabulous proportions. Goods and services valued at more than \$5 billion dollars have been furnished to countries "whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." The effectiveness with which these goods and services have been put to use by our Allies can best be gauged by a glance at the position of today's battle lines. Lend-lease has been, in truth, what Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., called it, a "weapon for victory."

In urging extension of the Lend-Lease Act before the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week, Secretary of War Stimson characterized as its most important contribution "the effect which it has had in knitting into one compact body with ourselves the power of the several nations which have become our Allies." Without it, indeed, a coordinated strategy would scarcely have been possible. Through lend-lease and its counterpart, reverse lend-lease, a vast system of mutual aid has been instituted among the United Nations. Their combined resources, regardless of origin, have been distributed wherever they were most needed, wherever they would inflict the greatest injury upon the enemy.

How intertwined the contributions of the Allies have been can be seen in this passage from the eighteenth Lend-Lease Report:

On D-Day 5000 ships of all types and many thousands of planes carrying hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen took off from British ports and airfields for Normandy. American and British airmen were present in approximately equal numbers. Most of the British-manned ships and planes were produced in Britain's great war industries. But some of both had come from the United States under lend-lease. Some of the British-built ships contained lend-lease steel and some of the British-built planes contained lend-lease engines. The United States tanks, trucks and other vehicles that waded ashore had been waterproofed by encasement in British steel plates. Some American pilots flew British Hurricanes; others flew American fighters powered with the great British Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, the designs for which were freely made available to the British even before we were attacked at Pearl Harbor. All of the

American planes took off from British air bases built specially for our use at a cost to the British of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In such a context, the reckoning of our lend-lease contributions in terms of dollars, as though they represented an indebtedness on the part of our Allies, is meaningless. We sent to the Russians, among other things, 12,000 airplanes and 362,000 motor vehicles. They used these to kill Germans who, when dead, were incapable of killing Americans. We can reasonably take pride in the effectiveness of our aid. But we cannot reasonably expect to be repaid for it in money any more than we can expect to be repaid, in money, for the weapons and supplies we gave to our own soldiers.

Wage Policy

"Fringe" wage adjustments for workers in the textile and meat-packing industries have been approved by the WLB with the proviso that increases are not to become effective until questions of procedure involving the board and Stabilization Director Vinson have been resolved. That official, in our opinion, has been impaled on the horns of a dilemma. If he should conclude that the proposed wage increases would entail advances in textile prices, the OPA would no doubt bring strong pressure to bear to have the increases turned down. For that agency is currently undertaking to reduce clothing costs to civilians by increasing the proportion of lower-priced essential garments and by means of a limited rollback of prices on essential clothing. The effort to keep down prices of textile materials and clothing in face of mounting labor costs at textile mills would stiffen industry opposition to the new price schedules and make more trouble for the harassed OPA.

On the other hand, should Director Vinson reject the wage concessions approved by the WLB, a strike of textile workers would probably follow. The president of the Textile Workers Union has already announced that its 100,000 members have been released from their no-strike pledge. Moreover, a refusal to make wage concessions to textile workers would accelerate the continuing trek away from the industry toward employment where the pay is better. That the WLB was motivated by such considerations in approving the textile wage increase is indicated by its statement that the cotton textile industry pays the lowest wages of any basic manufacturing industry in America and that the prevailing low wages prevent the industry from meeting its wartime production schedules.

The conflict of policies and the resultant collision between the WLB and the OPA are plainly the outcome of the Administration's initial failure to deal decisively with the manpower mobilization problem and intimately related matters of wage control. We are now beginning to realize that the stabilization of prices necessitates the establishment of firm controls over labor movements as well as wage payments to keep the war production machinery operating in high gear. Under a voluntary system of hiring and firing, workers naturally gravitate toward those industries where wages are highest, even though the shift may retard the war effort. To arrest that trend in the absence of governmental compulsion, upward wage adjustments may be unavoidable. And to some extent, simply as a matter of equity, wage upgrading is required if workers are shifted to relatively less remunerative jobs without their consent.

It seems plain that in the textile wage case and in other "fringe" cases, too, the WLB is faced by problems that cannot be satisfactorily solved by merely asking whether a decision favorable to the workers would entail a rise in prices of produced goods. Yet if the WLB were permitted to exercise its judgment, regardless of the effect of its wage decisions on prices, the OPA would have good ground for complaint. We stated a short time ago in discussing this issue that the WLB and the OPA must work in close cooperation to insure stable prices. Further reflection on the matter leads us to conclude that situations may arise in which prices cannot be firmly held, if our war objectives are to be achieved. It looks very much as if the textile wage situation provided one of those instances. Certainly we cannot expect textile workers to stay on the job if they can better themselves by going elsewhere. Nor can textile manufacturers be expected to hold price lines with labor costs advancing.

Pollyanna In Paris

As a rather choice example of the ineptitude of the military mind in dealing with civilian problems, we submit the statement recently issued at Paris by the Army Communications Zone headquarters concerning material relief for the people of France. Some inkling of conditions in France after six months of liberation is now beginning to break through the welter of bureaucratic obfuscation, and has caused much indignation and more anxiety on this side of the water. The truth seems to be that the material hardships of the French under the liberation are considerably greater than under the Germans and that even those French industries which the Germans permitted to function are now being paralyzed for lack of raw material.

This situation has certainly not been created through any lack of American good will toward the French people, or any lack of desire to relieve their present hardships. It has been created because the military have diverted to warring the shipping that was intended for the transport of relief supplies and raw materials to France, Belgium and Holland. The position of the military is that the movement of strictly military supplies must have priority over all others, no matter what promises may have been made by political representatives.

It is curious, however, that the military should choose the moment when resentment

in France and apprehension at home over the breakdown of the relief program have grown acute to preen themselves on having already accomplished in France a relief job so magnificent that "there has probably been no parallel in previous history." Actually, all that the Army claims to have delivered is 400,000 tons of supplies since the liberation, which is to say about 2 per cent of France's normal requirements for such a period. This is what Brigadier General Stearns of the Communications Zone considers rehabilitation on such a scale that "France is rapidly being placed on an operational basis."

Some indication of how far French industry really is from being on "an operational basis" may be gleaned from a glance at the textile situation. The French cotton textile industry, it is said, is capable of absorbing nearly a half million workers, of greatly alleviating the severe shortages of clothing in all the liberated countries, and to that extent reducing the demand for shipping space for relief supplies. Even under the German occupation these factories were kept in operation and supplied with synthetic materials. The normal requirements of the French textile mills for a six-month period would be about 650,000 bales. Actually only a few thousand bales from the United States have been delivered, although upward of 50,000 bales, purchased through the Commodity Credit Corporation, have been set aside for France and are awaiting shipment. French cotton stocks are now down to about 300 tons and unless these are soon replenished the industry may have to close down entirely. It seems fair to infer that a similar situation exists in many other French industries.

To some typewriter strategists on this side of the water it might seem that any materials which might be calculated to prevent a situation of general privation, unemployment and revolutionary ferment from developing in the rear of an embattled army could be essential and urgent war materials. But that, we suppose, is for the military to decide. What we object to is the tendency of the military to suppose that a bad state of affairs can be improved by extravagant rhetoric.

Texas Education

The University of Texas has wealth, splendid physical facilities and all the superficial attributes of a great institution of learning. Why, then, does it not rank among the great universities of the land? The answer is a simple one: because it is not, in fact, a university at all, except in name. It is what the American Association of University Professors has charged that its board of regents considers it to be—"a proprietary institution." These regents, occupying places of public honor and entrusted with the supervision of a place of learning which rightfully belongs to all the people of their State, have ruled it as they might a private business. By doing so, they have debased the status of education in Texas and raised a threat to the freedom of our educational system everywhere in the Union.

Three professors at the university, who voiced criticism of an antilabor demonstration in Dallas, were summarily refused reappointment by the board of regents. For coming to their defense, Dr. Homer P. Rainey was ousted from his post as president. Several other teachers have been threatened with dismissal because their views happened to be displeasing to the regents. There has been constant interference with the curriculum and with the research undertakings of the university's staff. "What is happening in Texas with reference to the university," the interim report of the association of professors declares, "is a reappearance of an old phenomenon, namely, an effort on the part of certain special-interest groups to control education." First-rate teachers will not serve in such an atmosphere. Free education is inevitably stifled by it. The clash of ideas and the exercise of intellects which are essential parts of the educational process can take place only when there is complete security from pressure or intimidation.

If the action of the Texas regents had no consequences save the degradation of the university they rule, it might be considered of concern only to Texans. But the example they set for other State educational bodies is an extremely dangerous one. The association of university professors is quite right in assailing them and in coming to Dr. Rainey's defense. And the rest of us who care about academic freedom can scarcely afford to ignore this ugly suppression of it. Since our lives are interdependent, the quality of the society in which we live will be largely shaped by the quality of the education our young men and women receive. There is likely to be a direct ratio between our own freedom and the freedom of our schools.

LEGEND OF SNOW

Below the circle of the moon,
In the universe of night,
Spins the little world of white.
Now before the hour grows old,
In the hollow of the cold,
Feather-white and flower-quick;
Drifts the lost, uncharted star,

On the whiter earth below
Where the fallen snow-flakes are
A wind of frost; a wind of ice
Lifts the fallen stars as spray
Is lifted on a lunar sea.
The splintered tide; the swirl of light:
The single flake, the fallen snow
Are met in true felicity
In the universe of night.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

French Air Force

Headquarters, U. S. First Tactical Air Force, in France—TO HEAR the story of the revival of the French air force is to believe in miracles. The span of time is in reality so short from those desperate months in 1940 when French airmen were flying suicidal missions in antiquated planes against first-rank German Messerschmitts. That was part of the "phony war," when a sham military force awaited only the slightest punch to disintegrate.

The American who has had the most to do with helping to bring about the revival of the French air force is 42-year-old Brig. Gen. Gordon F. Saville. As commanding officer of the U. S. First Tactical Air Force, Saville has under his command the French First Air Corps which, since August, 1943, he has helped to nurse into being.

Saville's first assignment overseas was as Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Air Command under Air Chief Marshal Tedder. That was in June, 1943. Shortly afterward he was given additional responsibility as chairman of the Allied Joint Air Commission, created to set up a program for re-equipping and rebuilding the French air arm. Up to that time French flyers in North Africa had been given only one squadron of P-40 named the Lafayette Squadron, after the famed Lafayette Escadrille, which was manned by Americans fighting for France in the last war.

THE OBJECTIVE of the air commission was to give the French the nucleus of a full-fledged air force that could be expanded later. Military planners were thinking, of course, in terms of the major share of the policy of Germany, which is expected to fall to France. For that task a first-class air force will be essential.

The beginning was a small tactical air force to work with the small French ground forces in North Africa. This was to be a complete unit, with medium bombers, heavy bombers and coastal patrol aircraft. The program included a provision in the United States and empire training scheme for French pilots to be trained at bases in North America.

A considerable number of French pilots have now had American training. Incidentally, they have also picked up American slang and jokes.

Seeing French plane crews operating under an American command, you get a strong sense of the internationalism of the air. General Saville says their record is just as good as that of American crews doing the same job.

The faces of the French pilots at a briefing have the same tenseness and alertness as those of the young Americans. While the procedure is a little more formal, it is otherwise very much the same. Even the language difference is not so great as usual, since so many words in connection with flight and air combat have come into international use. This internationalism of the air was particularly striking at a briefing I attended, since most of the instruction about the target and the flak in its environs was given by a Captain Guyen, who is of Oriental extraction—from French Indo-China. Captain Guyen, one of the best pilots in the medium bomber division, spoke with tense directness to the crews crowded into the small briefing room. In the dim room, his light brown face gave an extraordinary effect of force and strength as he went on without pause while the pilots hastily scribbled notes.

LISTENING, you felt that, if there could be this internationalism of the air in war, somehow the air must also be international in peace. These men, French and Americans alike, know that national boundaries are a wholly arbitrary, almost mythical, heritage of a past when the rate of travel was, at the most, 30 miles a day on land and somewhat more at sea if you were fortunate enough to have the wind with you. In helping to put the French air force together again, General Saville is one of the men who are helping to mold the future.

A conscientious effort was made to give the French all the equipment they could handle with the trained personnel available. Some French politicians have felt that far more planes should have been turned over to France, but French airmen seem to understand the realities of the situation. Not all the French air units are here under this command. Some are in Britain, some in Africa, and some with the Second Tactical Air Force.

President Roosevelt has said in a public statement that the United States is to help rearm 600,000 Frenchmen. Presumably the air force is to keep pace with the ground forces. All this is aimed at holding German aggression in check after the war and therefore will tend to relieve Americans from policing duty. It would be false if I gave a picture of complete harmony between United States and French units. The Americans are critical of some of the French methods, and the French are likewise critical of some phases of American operation. But the fact remains that the system works. This is not the first time it has been shown that the air can be internationalized, but it is another demonstration.

France And America

By Barnet Nover

De Gaulle Sulks In His Tent

GENERAL DE GAULLE has not added to his stature nor is it likely that he has strengthened his position either abroad or at home by his refusal to meet President Roosevelt at Algiers when the latter was on his way home from the Yalta Conference.

The French leader's attitude suffers by contrast with that displayed, for instance, by Winston Churchill, when the Greek situation became desperate, did not hesitate to swallow his pride and fly to Athens in order to confer with elements that only a few days earlier he had denounced as "bandits," "gangsters" and "Communists." As one French writer points out, quoting La Bruyere: "Bulking is the weapon of weak and timid souls." Certainly by refusing the President's invitation, although it had some of the aspects of a summons, the hypersensitive De Gaulle missed an opportunity to iron out certain difficulties that mar Franco-American relationships at this time.

HAVING SAID THIS it is also necessary to say that it was a mistake on the part of the "Big Three," President Roosevelt included, not to have invited General de Gaulle to the Yalta parley.

Had that parley been purely military in its nature, the exclusion of France and of all other countries whose military role in the war is secondary would have been understandable.

Judging by the report issued at the close of the time spent by Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in a discussion of political problems, mostly those involving the future of Europe. Yet not one purely European nation (neither Great Britain nor Russia belongs in that category and the United States certainly does not) was represented at the parley.

At Yalta, therefore, the pattern established at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was repeated both with respect to the exclusion of France from the discussions and with respect to the post-conference invitation to her to help in the execution of the agreement on the basis of equality with the "Big Three" or "Big Four."

POSSIBLY De Gaulle would have been well advised to "take the cash and let the credit go"; to accept the benefits of Yalta without getting too much upset over how they were achieved. But he would not be De Gaulle if he did.

The implied assumption behind the failure of the "Big Three" to invite France to Dumbarton Oaks and behind their failure to invite

her to Yalta is that while France was a great power once (and they hope will be a great power again, she is not a great power today). To De Gaulle, however, no such line of demarcation between the past, the present and the future can be drawn. France to him is not a nation whose history can be divided up into chronological segments but an eternal entity the ebb and flow of whose power has nothing whatever to do with her inner greatness.

BUT THIS very attitude which, from time to time, has made him a thorn in the side of President Roosevelt and of Prime Minister Churchill has also made him, though he is un-French in many of his personal characteristics, so typical of the mood of France today. The Vichyites, the appeasers, the collaborationists, were either self-seeking opportunists, men with an eye to the main chance, or those who took a completely defeatist attitude regarding the role of France in Europe and the world.

To them France's past was dead; her present and future hopeless except as a part of Hitler's "new order." This view neither De Gaulle nor the forces of resistance in France ever accepted. And taking the long view, they were absolutely right.

IN THE EUROPE of the future as in the Europe of the past France has an important, even crucial, role to play. That role is dictated by her size, her location and by the number and the ability of her people.

This fact the "Big Three" have clearly recognized, and have begun to act upon. But with the impatience of the strong for the weak they have sometimes failed to take the state of mind of the French into account.

That state of mind is, for understandable reasons, pathological; it can become dangerous. General De Gaulle has demonstrated very real political skill in his handling of the situation inside France since liberation.

It is not too much to say that he stands today as a powerful barrier to threatened chaos. Hungry, cold and, what is most important, idle, the French people are in a latently revolutionary mood. Nerves in France are ragged. De Gaulle's nerves among them. That is why it would be a pity if De Gaulle's sulking attitude regarding President Roosevelt's invitation, deplorable as it was, is interpreted merely as a manifestation of the general's difficult personality.

It was that. But it was also much more. It was also a manifestation of the dangerous mood of a nation without whom there can be no effective peace, no viable order in Europe.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Credit Where Due

In The Post of February 20 you published a story about a mystery radio message picked up by RAF radio operators in Italy, which led to the rescue of 250 Allied airmen, mostly Americans, who had bailed out over the Balkans.

Now that there seems to be no reason for keeping this matter secret, I should like to bring to the attention of the public the fact which led to the rescue of more than 600 American airmen plus scores of British and other Allied airmen from Yugoslavia. In the course of the year 1944, when the Allied Air Force from Italy launched heavy bombardment operations over the Balkans and Central Europe, many of the Allied, and especially American airmen, while returning to their bases, were forced to bail out from their damaged ships in the territory which was under the control of the army of General Mihailovich. General Mihailovich's men were given strict orders that whenever Allied airmen were forced down over their territory, those detachments which were close by must be given to their rescue and bring them to his headquarters for further evacuation. In several instances these rescues were effected only after severe fighting with the Bulgarian and German troops of occupation.

Almost daily reports came from General Mihailovich giving the names of the rescued Allied aviators with their serial numbers and the number of the plane assigned to each of them, so that the American authorities were promptly and fully informed about many of their airmen who had been missing in action. I have in my possession many touching letters which I received from the families of these airmen expressing their gratitude and telling of the great comfort that this information was to them.

By the middle of this summer the number of airmen gathered around Mihailovich's headquarters amounted to several hundred, and the problem for the general was how to return them safely back to their respective units in Italy. As it was practically impossible to reach the seacoast through the occupied country, General Mihailovich's men built an airfield in southwestern Serbia, near the village of Pr—, on which the American planes could land in order to evacuate their comrades. With no bulldozers and modern equipment at their disposal, Mihailovich's men built this airfield by the use of their bare hands and what primitive equipment they possessed.

On July 17, I was informed by General Mihailovich that the airfield was completed, and that they were ready to receive the American transport planes. He stated that his army would take full protection of the landing and evacuation operations. The next day I conveyed this information to the proper authorities in Washington, who in turn made the further necessary arrangements with General Mihailovich. In one single day, on August 10, 17 American Liberators landed on Mihailovich's airfield and evacuated the first group of 254 airmen. Further evacuation continued, until all were brought safely home.

Even this action did not prevent a continuation of slanderous accusations against General Mihailovich, and I am not aware what recognition was given him for his contribution to the Allied cause. Probably the general did not expect any recognition, because he felt that he was merely carrying out his duties as an ally. Nevertheless, today, when the story of this rescue is disclosed, credit should be given to those who deserve it, and should not be presented as an anonymous action which occurred somewhere in the Balkans.

CONSTANTIN FOTITCH, Former Ambassador of Yugoslavia, Washington, Feb. 20.

Defines "Visionary"

In his letter published in The Post of February 16 under the caption, "Praising Wallace," Lieut. Fred A. Dewey, USNR, condemns those who style Henry Wallace as visionary, explaining that to be visionary means one has vision and is forward-looking. His definition is so contrary to what I have always understood the word to mean that I turned to my dictionary, the 1937 edition of the Standard Dictionary, Funk & Wagnalls, and this is what I found: "Visionary, Not founded on fact; imaginary; impracticable. Associated with apparitions, dreams, etc. One who has visions. A dreamer; an impracticable schemer."

Does he think that the wholesale slaughter of pigs and cattle, plowing under crops and limiting the acreage to be cultivated means forward-looking? If sane, forward-looking methods had been followed, instead of visionary ones, we might be enjoying a more generous supply of butter, bacon and other products that are all too scarce. Alas, how the whole world is now suffering from too many visionary follies such as Hitler's dream of world supremacy, not to mention some of the New Deal. More power to those who want practical, commonsense methods restored.

A PATRIOT.
Washington, Feb. 19.

Growing Uneasiness

By Paul Winkler

Small Nations React

THERE IS A CERTAIN uneasiness in government circles of the nations which were not participants in the Dumbarton Oaks meeting concerning the manner in which the San Francisco Conference decided upon the line of demarcation between the past, the present and the future can be drawn. France to him is not a nation whose history can be divided up into chronological segments but an eternal entity the ebb and flow of whose power has nothing whatever to do with her inner greatness.

The distrust on the part of the small nations is not solely a function of their disgruntlement at their exclusion in the past from the meeting which drew up the original plans. It is based also on certain passages in the "Crimes" report which some of the observers or the small states interpret as indications that they are to be allowed only a restricted role. For instance, the communiqué stated that the San Francisco conference is being called to establish the charter of a new organization "along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks." Does that mean, these observers ask, that no deviation from these lines will be permitted—or does it mean simply that the Dumbarton Oaks plan will serve as a point of departure for the great league will be given the San Francisco meeting for the alteration of its premises.

Exceptions Taken

A good deal of leeway will have to be allowed to permit consideration of all the points on which disagreement and anxiety have been expressed by a number of "outsider" countries. Specific plans for basic modification of the original Dumbarton Oaks proposal have been released by three governments—Holland, Mexico and Poland—while nine Latin American nations have shown their desire to amend it appreciably in consultations with the American Government. The French have not yet committed themselves officially, but the French press has written copiously on the subject, often in a critical tone, and a special committee under the chairmanship of J. Paul-Boncour is studying the matter.

Thus, as far as the nations not present at the original meeting are concerned, the whole question is still in a state of chaos. There is not even a consensus of opinion among the different dissenting countries. Some of the proposals for changes are given with reservations as is the case for the Dutch, who say that they cannot pretend to speak with any finality until the rest of the Netherlands is liberated and the entire population has had an opportunity to make its opinion felt on the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. The Polish plan also has only relative validity, the government which formulated it having already been set aside by the big powers; but some of the conclusions it embodies will undoubtedly be echoed by any Polish government, including that of Lublin.

Coordination of Dissent

A desire to amend the original text may also be anticipated from certain other governments, whose preoccupations have prevented them so far from making their opinions known—such as Greece, Yugoslavia and Belgium. Some representatives of the "outsider" countries are pointing out the danger of arriving at the San Francisco Conference unprepared and isolated—that is, with conflicting proposals which may be inspired by much the same feeling, but which, not having been concerted, will tend to cancel each other. They feel that there is a need to coordinate beforehand such ideas as Mexico's insistence that the world security organization has to be made "universal and obligatory," Poland's, that the world organization should "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they live," and the emphasis laid in certain unofficial plans circulating in France on the necessity for accepting only democratic governments as members, lest international cooperation be sabotaged again as it was in the League of Nations by the desire not to offend totalitarian members.

As a result, representatives of some of the smaller nations have been sounding one another out on the idea of calling as soon as possible a conference of the countries which were not admitted to the original Dumbarton Oaks Conference. It is pointed out that unless the dissenters get together and unite on the amendments they desire, they will come to San Francisco at a great disadvantage against the great nations who will be natural defenders of the text which they themselves elaborated. The small nations are already in a position of inferiority in regard to the great powers. It is pointed out, and if they want to make their own ideas felt they can only do it by uniting beforehand.

This is the idea which is in the air today, but it is easy to understand why every one of the interested nations is hesitant about taking the initiative of proposing formally that such a meeting should be called.

By Walter Lippmann

Senator Taft As A Conservative

THE OTHER DAY I wrote that it was contrary to the American constitutional tradition and incompatible with our form of government to refuse to confirm a member of the President's Cabinet on the ground that the Senate does not like him or approve of his ideas. On Monday in the Senate Mr. Taft of Ohio declared that this was "the most blandly nonsensical argument against the Senate's power to refuse to confirm Cabinet officers that I have ever happened to read. Any college boy has more knowledge about the Constitution than Mr. Lippmann exhibits in this article. I know of no one who has ever before questioned the Senate's right to refuse to confirm."

What Senator Taft does not know on this subject, as on a good many others, is most of what there is to be known about it.

"HISTORY shows," says Mr. Taft, "that Cabinet appointments have been rejected." In support of this statement Mr. Taft cites just one case—that of President Coolidge's appointment in 1925 of Charles B. Warren as Attorney General. Now, as a matter of fact, the Warren case is a perfect example of the exception that proves the rule.

The objection raised against confirming Warren as Attorney General was that as a lawyer he had been closely connected with the sugar companies which had just been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with conspiracy in restraint of trade. As Attorney General he would have had to decide whether to prosecute his own clients for a violation of the Sherman Act, and on this ground Warren was rejected by a vote of 41 to 39. The issue was not Warren's general views, or wild and woolly words he had used, but whether he could be relied upon to execute the law without fear or favor against his own clients.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Taft told the Senate that he knows of "no one who has ever before questioned the Senate's right to reject Cabinet appointments," the fact is that the Senate's right was questioned in this very case. It was questioned by President Coolidge, who issued a statement expressing the hope

"that the unbroken practice of three generations of permitting the President to choose his own Cabinet will not now be changed, and that the opposition to Mr. Warren, upon further consideration, will be withdrawn, in order that the country may have the benefit of his excellent qualities and the President may be unhampered in choosing his own method of executing the laws."

So strongly did President Coolidge question a right which Mr. Taft says has never been questioned that he sent Warren's name back to the Senate and announced that he would give Mr. Warren a recess appointment if on a second vote the Senate rejected Warren again. The Senate did reject him again, and the controversy ended with Mr. Warren's refusal to accept a recess appointment.

WHEN PRESIDENT Coolidge spoke of the unbroken practice of three generations, he was evidently referring to the rejection in 1868 of Andrew Johnson's nominee for Attorney General. No one would ever cite anything that happened between Congress and the President during that

dark period as a good precedent in constitutional usage. Whether there is any case of the rejection of a Cabinet officer in our early history I do not know.

But it may safely be stated that there is no single case in our whole history where a Cabinet appointment was rejected on the ground that the nominee's views were not acceptable to the Senate. The Warren case shows that the outer limit of the Senate's right under the usage of the Constitution is to reject on the ground that the nominee is disqualified to execute the laws. Thus President Grant withdrew the nomination of A. T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury when the Senate pointed out to him that as head of Wanamaker's department store, he was a large importer, and was, therefore, by statute ineligible to administer the tariff.

SO MUCH FOR Senator Taft's right to dismiss as "blandly nonsensical" an argument in which I did no more than remind him of an American constitutional usage that, except for the Warren case which proves the rule, is unbroken. A Senator who sets himself up to be the leader of American conservatives ought to be sufficiently well grounded in American history and American political wisdom to understand what he is doing.

But though Mr. Taft is an intelligent man, who would always get a high mark in school, he has never acquired sufficient wisdom and understanding to be a good and sound conservative leader in times like these. He is probably more responsible than any other single person for leading the Republican Party into blind alleys of dumb obstruction on the vital issues of our time, and of making it incapable of offering a trustworthy alternative to a third and a fourth term for Roosevelt.

THE DIFFERENCE between a sound conservative and Mr. Taft's kind of conservative has been illustrated in the Wallace affair. The sound conservative position was that since Mr. Wallace is the exponent of a radically new national policy, he should be deprived of the personal power to carry out that policy on his own initiative and that Congress and the country must be guaranteed full opportunity to pass upon the concrete measures under that policy. That was the reason for not confirming Mr. Wallace until the George bill had been passed.

But after that a wise conservative would recognize that the policy which Mr. Wallace proclaims, often in wild and woolly words, is going indubitably to be attempted and that it is the first duty of conservatives to identify themselves with its purposes, and to participate in making a program for it. Thus Governor Dewey is as explicitly committed to these purposes as is President Roosevelt or Mr. Wallace. Yet it is an inordinately difficult undertaking in which the chances of complete success are far from certain. In the circumstances a wise conservative will welcome, indeed insist upon, the popular exponent of the new and radical policy sharing the responsibilities and facing personally the enormous practical difficulties.

Mr. Taft's desire, which is to keep Mr. Wallace on the outside looking in, would simply mean that Mr. Wallace's fervent following would attribute to him all the successes of the undertaking, and feel forever sure that its failures would not have occurred if prejudiced partisan politicians had allowed him to become Secretary of Commerce. That is what the wiser men among Mr. Taft's colleagues have understood, and that is why the Senate will not follow him.

KNOWING JUST WHAT IS GOING ON INSIDE GERMANY today regarding an armistice is one of the Allied handicaps. A certain amount of information leaks out via neutral countries. It is reported, for instance, that German business leaders would like to use Hjalmar Schacht or Franz von Papen as peace negotiators. But there is no definite indication that Hitler himself or Himmler is ready for peace. On the contrary, there are definite indications that they are determined to fight fanatically to the end.

This time the Nazi leaders have organized a secret service infinitely more ruthless than anything known in the Kaiser's day, with the result that they have maintained the whip hand so far over any German military leader who may pine for peace.

Finally, the Volksturm, or People's Army, thrown in to fill the gaps in the regular army, has made up in ferocity what it lacks in experience.

Weighing all these factors, top Allied military strategists figure the war in Europe probably won't end before April 1, and should not last longer than July.

Representative O'Konski (R., Wis.), yesterday branded as a "lie mixed with red pepper and vodka" a Pravda editorial criticizing his views on the Yalta Big Three conference.

"In fact," O'Konski told the House, "Pravda out-Goebbels Goebbels."

"Anybody not in 100 per cent agreement with Moscow according to Moscow is a Fascist and a mouthpiece of Goebbels," O'Konski told his colleagues today.

"Perhaps that is why Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt handed over all the loot to Stalin at Yalta because maybe they were afraid that they too might be called Fascists if they even had a conscience that said 'no' just once."

"It took Munich to wipe up the world to Goebbels. Likewise, it

took Yalta to wipe up the world to Pravda."

O'Konski, whose parents came to the United States from Warsaw, said:

"This last partition at Yalta will go down as the most ghastly crime of all ages known to man or beast."

"This is the first time in the history of the world that Allies met and divided the spoils of a fellow ally."

When O'Konski finished, Representative Outland (D., Calif.), told the House:

"It seems that members have a solemn obligation to make no statement in this House contributing to disunity with our Allies. We're fighting the Germans and Japanese, not Russia."

behalf of Russia, urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was bitterly attacked by reactionary columnists, using every device to discredit me with the public. . . . I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 65 per cent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States Government enjoys the full taxes on the 65 per cent as well as the 35 per cent I earn here."

"You See, Mom . . ."

Houston, Tex. (U.P.)—"Now before I tell you this, Mom, you know I can tell by the way you write if you are worrying and please don't for my sake." Technical Sgt. Monroe Brookshire wrote to his mother from a hospital in England. He went on: "You see, Mom, I donated my right leg to the scrap drive."

Hollywood, Feb. 21 (AP).—A proposed investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported as an undesirable alien has been attacked by the film comic as "political persecution."

Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.), last week introduced the investigation legislation February 15, which was assigned to the Senate Immigration Committee.

In a statement to the press, Chaplin declared that "political persecution" of him has been going on for four years, "ever since I made an anti-Nazi picture, 'The Great Dictator,' in which I expressed liberal ideas. . . ."

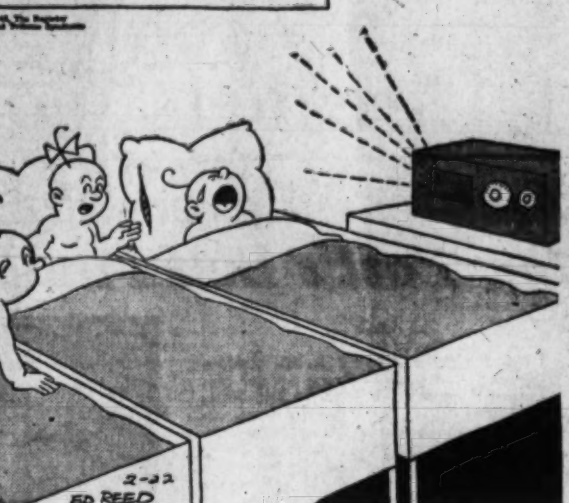
"The persecution, however, increased after I dared to speak on

behalf of Russia, urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was bitterly attacked by reactionary columnists, using every device to discredit me with the public. . . . I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 65 per cent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States Government enjoys the full taxes on the 65 per cent as well as the 35 per cent I earn here."

"You See, Mom . . ."

Houston, Tex. (U.P.)—"Now before I tell you this, Mom, you know I can tell by the way you write if you are worrying and please don't for my sake." Technical Sgt. Monroe Brookshire wrote to his mother from a hospital in England. He went on: "You see, Mom, I donated my right leg to the scrap drive."

"The Three Bares"



"That Brahams Lullaby just about had him asleep when the announcer broke in with that darned commercial!"

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

SUPREME ALLIED LEADERS ARE NOW in a position where they expect the war with Germany to end any day; but they don't want to make the same over-optimistic mistake they did last fall, when they were confident hostilities would finish before Christmas.

At present, German prisoners are reported being taken on the Western Front at the rate of about 1600 a day, but there seems to be no general breakdown of German army morale. During three weeks in late January and early February, the American Seventh Army and French First Army took over 15,000 Nazi prisoners, which is a good haul. But it does not mean that large blocs of the German army are surrendering en masse, as the Italians did in North Africa.

Judging by all the standards of the last war, Germany should have capitulated long ago. It was on September 28, 1918, six weeks before the armistice, that Ludendorff and Hindenburg made up their minds that defeat was inevitable. At that time, as now, it was the civilian government in Berlin which wanted to resist longer.

One of the significant documents of the last war was Hindenburg's reply to Prince Max of Baden, who had formed a new German government, and who appealed to Hindenburg on October 2, 1918, to continue fighting.

Hindenburg, replying next day, was brief and to the point. He wrote:

"The Supreme Command insists on its demand of Sunday, 29th September, that a peace offer to our enemies be issued at once."

However, the civilian government in Berlin still held out, and it took until November 11 to arrange an armistice.

Berlin Peace Rumors

KNOWING JUST WHAT IS GOING ON INSIDE GERMANY today regarding an armistice is one of the Allied handicaps. A certain amount of information leaks out via neutral countries. It is reported, for instance, that German business leaders would like to use Hjalmar Schacht or Franz von Papen as peace negotiators. But there is no definite indication that Hitler himself or Himmler is ready for peace. On the contrary, there are definite indications that they are determined to fight fanatically to the end.

This time the Nazi leaders have organized a secret service infinitely more ruthless than anything known in the Kaiser's day, with the result that they have maintained the whip hand so far over any German military leader who may pine for peace.

Finally, the Volksturm, or People's Army, thrown in to fill the gaps in the regular army, has made up in ferocity what it lacks in experience.

Weighing all these factors, top Allied military strategists figure the war in Europe probably won't end before April 1, and should not last longer than July.

Italian Envoy, Staff En Route to Washington

Rome, Feb. 21 (AP).—Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and his staff left today for Washington.

34 District Men Called to Colors

Thirty-four District men have been ordered to report today for active duty with the armed forces. They are:

Robert O'Connell, Harold Kruttschnitt, Lawrence McIntire, George McIntire, Richard Murphy, Jr., Charles Sauer, Jr., David Shaw, Douglas Rogers Brown, Jimmie Drake, Judge Hampton, Jr., Louis Johnson, Delbert Cross, John Davis, James Evans, Earl Murray, John Smith, Lemuel Stares, Robert Stevenson, Calvin Sullivan, Rowland Davis, Stanley Dym, Frederick Collins, Ezra Glover, Walter Sweeney, Robert Johnson, Bruce Harris, William Lorch, John White, David Whitehead, Harrison Woodson.

How to Torture Your Wife

MERWIN, ARE YOU THROUGH WITH THIS AWFUL CIGAR? I FOUND IT ON THE MANTEL OVER THE FIREPLACE

THE LADIES' BRIDGE CLUB HAS JUST ADJOURNED

Chaplin Labels Probe 'Political Persecution'

Hollywood, Feb. 21 (AP).—A proposed investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported as an undesirable alien has been attacked by the film comic as "political persecution."

Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.), last week introduced the investigation legislation February 15, which was assigned to the Senate Immigration Committee.

In a statement to the press, Chaplin declared that "political persecution" of him has been going on for four years, "ever since I made an anti-Nazi picture, 'The Great Dictator,' in which I expressed liberal ideas. . . ."

"The persecution, however, increased after I dared to speak on

behalf of Russia, urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was bitterly attacked by reactionary columnists, using every device to discredit me with the public. . . . I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 65 per cent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States Government enjoys the full taxes on the 65 per cent as well as the 35 per cent I earn here."

"You See, Mom . . ."

Houston, Tex. (U.P.)—"Now before I tell you this, Mom, you know I can tell by the way you write if you are worrying and please don't for my sake." Technical Sgt. Monroe Brookshire wrote to his mother from a hospital in England. He went on: "You see, Mom, I donated my right leg to the scrap drive."

Chaplin Labels Probe 'Political Persecution'

Hollywood, Feb. 21 (AP).—A proposed investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported as an undesirable alien has been attacked by the film comic as "political persecution."

Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.), last week introduced the investigation legislation February 15, which was assigned to the Senate Immigration Committee.

In a statement to the press, Chaplin declared that "political persecution" of him has been going on for four years, "ever since I made an anti-Nazi picture, 'The Great Dictator,' in which I expressed liberal ideas. . . ."

"The persecution, however, increased after I dared to speak on

behalf of Russia, urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was bitterly attacked by reactionary columnists, using every device to discredit me with the public. . . . I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 65 per cent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States Government enjoys the full taxes on the 65 per cent as well as the 35 per cent I earn here."

"You See, Mom . . ."

Houston, Tex. (U.P.)—"Now before I tell you this, Mom, you know I can tell by the way you write if you are worrying and please don't for my sake." Technical Sgt. Monroe Brookshire wrote to his mother from a hospital in England. He went on: "You see, Mom, I donated my right leg to the scrap drive."

Chaplin Labels Probe 'Political Persecution'

Hollywood, Feb. 21 (AP).—A proposed investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported as an undesirable alien has been attacked by the film comic as "political persecution."

Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.), last week introduced the investigation legislation February 15, which was assigned to the Senate Immigration Committee.

In a statement to the press, Chaplin declared that "political persecution" of him has been going on for four years, "ever since I made an anti-Nazi picture, 'The Great Dictator,' in which I expressed liberal ideas. . . ."

"The persecution, however, increased after I dared to speak on

behalf of Russia, urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was bitterly attacked by reactionary columnists, using every device to discredit me with the public. . . . I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 65 per cent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States Government enjoys the full taxes on the 65 per cent as well as the 35 per cent I earn here."

"You See, Mom . . ."

Houston, Tex. (U.P.)—"Now before I tell you this, Mom, you know I can tell by the way you write if you are worrying and please don't for my sake." Technical Sgt. Monroe Brookshire wrote to his mother from a hospital in England. He went on: "You see, Mom, I donated my right leg to the scrap drive."

By Agnes E. Meyer

Experiments In Community Integration

A REORGANIZATION and coordination of our public and private welfare agencies is absolutely essential if we are going to create an orderly society where the individual can exercise both his rights and his duties as a citizen. Ultimately all civilization, culture and freedom depend upon an orderly social structure. A few very strong individuals can no doubt rise above the handicaps of a defective environment, but the average human being cannot defend himself against such handicaps. But coordination of our tangled community structure cannot happen in a vacuum. It must have a focus of action. My observation of the efforts going on in widely different parts of the country has led me to the conclusion that the most natural focus of a new and stronger social solidarity is the school.

Many voluntary welfare groups are taking the lead in appointing a central committee of citizens with professional advisors, to review the duplication and omissions, the gaps of voluntary effort, which result in the neglect of many children in every American city, large or small. They are organizing in each school a resident committee of referral and guidance, to prevent child delinquency, malnutrition and poor health before they become acute.

If the Surgeon General, Dr. Parran, succeeds in putting through Congress his suggestion of a network of hospitals and subsidiary clinics, these clinics could become allies of the school system in a Nation-wide plan to protect the health of American childhood. Such local clinics could also be used to reach the children of preschool age. It is the duty, especially of American womanhood, to strive for a community medical program that will protect not only the child of school age, but which would make it possible from the first day of life to insure the physical well-being of our children.

Role of the School

Fortunately, there are many experiments already under way for a closer integration of the school with the community, in Philadelphia, in Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Wichita and one of the most advanced in a crowded war center, Orange, Tex. There the town has to cope with the problem of civilizing a very backward trailer population that emerged from the thickets, as

it is called—the almost jungle-like forest of deep-east Texas. This school is open from 6 a. m. when the working mothers going to the day shift leave their children, until 10 p. m., when the second shift parents have returned from work. The high school has a part-time work-and-study program which brings to the life of adolescents a realistic content. If living conditions at home make it advisable, these trailer children spend the whole day at school and eat all meals there. Even though these circumstances are abnormal, the adaptation of the school equipment and organization to the needs of its pupils and their parents, is one of the best illustrations of the prevalent tendency to see in education a social function that embraces and enhances the intellectual, moral and practical instruction.

I visualize these community schools not only as child and youth centers, but as real community centers which draw the whole family into its orbit. The times are ripe for fundamental progress, that visualizes education in its broadest social aspect. If only we set our sights high enough, we have the opportunity to use the schools to bolster up our weakened family situation and to make them a great cultural force by equipping them with concert, moving picture and recreation halls, with art galleries, libraries and theaters, as well as the more accepted facilities such as swimming pools and gymnasiums. Bringing the parents into the life of the school, would remind them that only a home where the child is guarded and loved can give it real security. You may reply that such schools are expensive but they are cheaper than delinquency, crime and broken homes.

From such a community-centered school will come young people whose characters have been formed by life, itself, for active citizenship and for a love of country that envisages our role in the family of nations. They will imbibe, as if from the air they breathe, the instinct for supra-personal as well as more vital personal values. They will have learned from the example of their elders that the good of the commonwealth is the supreme aim of conduct and that education, for the members of a democracy, has only just begun when the school door closes behind them.

Root of Democracy

I have emphasized the importance of reorganizing the local community, because it is the training ground of civic and political leadership and the source of that self-reliant grass-root vitality that spells democracy.

But the States and the Federal Government now reach into every important local function, and it would be impossible to maintain or even to achieve lasting improvements of our social machinery if the State and Federal officials continue to encourage the separation of programs on the local level. At present some of the State governments are not only aware of this but are taking the lead in postwar preparations and in making an analysis of their State machinery to see how it can be improved. The results are bound to differ. Thirty-two of our State governments are particularly weak in their departments of education and of health. But what worries the progressive State Governors and officials is the confused situation in Washington. The widely scattered Federal bureaus cut across several State departments, and in pushing their programs, unwittingly and against their will, they often compete with the State and local programs.

The Nation should no longer tolerate the lack of coordination among Federal agencies concerned with education, health and welfare, since progress toward coordination on the two lower levels is impossible unless the Nation-wide desire for a unified attack on its social problems is reflected in a reorganization of our Federal Bureau.

What Should Be Done

We should demand at once the regrouping of all Federal bureaus, concerned with education, health and welfare under one department with administrative control, as a Cabinet officer. Moreover, just as the Secretary of Labor has a mandate to promote the interests of the wage-earner, so this new Cabinet member should be given the positive mandate to promote the human welfare of the whole population. He should be an outstanding executive, a person with appreciation of the professional skills in each area and therefore an ability to coordinate the social implications of these programs in terms of general human well-being. He should have at his disposal a Department of Research, staffed with the best and most progressive minds in the country, people with vision and courage, who realize that in self defense we must achieve throughout the Nation uniform standards of education, health and nutrition for children.

This department of public social services should be legally implemented so that the Federal Administrator learns to coordinate without too much regimentation and control, for in education, health and welfare work, the administration should remain in the States and localities, because the conservation of our human assets will always rest upon an intimate knowledge of the local population, of local conditions and local resources. The role of the Federal Government

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

OPA Reduces Sugar Ration For Canning

A sharp cut in the amount of sugar which may be used for home canning this year and a tightening up of procedure for obtaining per capita allotments were announced yesterday by the Office of Price Administration.

Each home canner must apply to his local War Price and Ration Board "on the basis of actual need" and in no event will be able to get more than 20 pounds. A single family cannot obtain more than 160 pounds for home canning, "even though the family may contain more than eight persons."

Last year the individual allowance was 25 pounds and the family maximum was 250 pounds. Also, stamps in regular ration books were validated for home canning "without questions" last year, and more than 300,000 tons were bought up by persons who did no home canning, OPA pointed out.

Sugar supplies are feeling "the pinch of a long war," Price Administrator Chester Bowles said when announcing the sugar changes, and all precaution must be taken to prevent their diversion to less essential needs.

These are some of the rules for home canners of 1945:

1. OPA will provide application forms "containing helpful suggestions to aid the housewife in estimating her needs."
2. No ration stamps in War Ration Book Four will be good for canning sugar this year. Local boards will issue sugar coupons for five pounds and also one-pound packages.
3. For canning fruits or fruit juices, the allowance will be on the basis of one pound of sugar for each four quarts to be canned. Only five pounds of sugar for each person named in the family application may be allowed for canning vegetables and for making jams, jellies, relishes, catsup, etc. Application Limit October 31.
4. Applications will not be accepted after October 31.
5. "In no case will more than two applications be accepted from any family," so needs should be estimated carefully in advance.
6. The application form may be mailed or delivered in person and must be accompanied by Spare Stamp 13 for each member of the family covered in the application. This stamp, OPA said, is merely "evidence that each person named in the application is a holder of Book Four."

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

is to help the local agencies through dynamic leadership, standard setting, and, last but not least, financial aid.

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will give the social and economic reasons why Federal aid for education, health, and welfare to our less prosperous States will benefit the whole Nation.)

All for the Boys

Tomorrow night the finals of The Washington Post-District AAU Battle of Belts Boxing Championships will be presented at Uline Arena.

It is important that you attend.

There will be 14 championships decided—eight novice and six senior titles—as only 28 healthy and exuberant American youngsters can settle them—with their fists and under the rules of ring and sportsmanship.

Watch them battle with every ounce of energy their well-trained bodies possess.

Watch them ask no quarter and give none under the rules.

But also watch them, when the bell ends their fight, embrace and congratulate each other in the spirit of true American sportsmanship that, God willing, no power on earth can suppress.

That alone is worth the price of admission.

There is more to it than that, however.

We feel it is a most worthy undertaking—not merely because it has crowd and box-office appeal—but because of the benefits these and many more youngsters like them will derive from this red-blooded competitive event.

We want you to know what happens to your dollar, once it is exchanged for a ticket.

Every penny taken in will be turned back into sports.

After expenses are deducted, one half of the money will be turned over to the general fund of the District AAU, a nonprofit organization, to be used for the furtherance of amateur sports.

The other half will be turned into a general fund to buy badly needed sports equipment for the city's various boys' and amateur boxing clubs, which are growing larger and larger as more and more boys take advantage of the opportunities offered.

We do not have to tell you of the good these clubs are doing.

The Metropolitan Police Department credits these boys' clubs, where youngsters are taught the values of self-reliance and physical fitness in these perilous war days, with the sharp decline in juvenile delinquency.

Your dollar spent tomorrow night, therefore, will be used to help boys.

We can think of nothing finer than helping an American boy.

You should be there—and help, too.

Pieces of Haight

Marietta Park, D. C.

Dear Boss:

Sometimes I wish I had two heads—one to swell and the other to shrink. What I'm trying to write is that I'm getting fan mail. Don't get me wrong, Boss, your bag isn't getting his mail by the sack so far and the truth is that some of it stinks so much it could walk from the post-office to the sports department.



HAIGHT

Some letters are constructive, others are destructive and a few mess around with Mr. Inbetween. For instance, today I received a sweet tidbit that begins, "You fat rat" and another that asks, "Why don't you stop libeling your family?"

On to each protruding belt a little rain must fall, so I am reading all of them and rereading with suggestions, although I refuse to get into an argument suggested by "Kennedy Girl" who insists that corn bread should be dunked in potlikker and not crumbed into it. Since my controversy with Jerry Klutz about taking over the Federal Diary column, I have received several suggestions about new jobs. From "Miss A. Fan" comes a communication asking why I don't become music critic for The Post.

It is true that I can tell the difference between "Meat Ball" and "Rum and Coca Cola," but all I know about notes I learned from the Great Eastern Finance Co.

Then again, The Post has an experienced and efficient music critic, Ray C. B. Brown, who has been going to town with concert reviews and such for some 35 years. He is known to the sports department affectionately as "Frank Sinatra's press agent," which reminds me that after Sinatra had sung on a Water Gate program I asked an elderly man, "How do you think Sinatra compares with Bing Crosby?"

He answered in rather uppy, fashion, "Not having heard Crosby, I wouldn't know."

I stopped Brother Brown when he was coming through the office the other day and I questioned him about music, although I took him off his guard by saying I didn't want his job. I learned there are four groups of instruments—strings, wood winds, brass and percussion and he went on to explain how musicians could get excitement, humor, etc. out of the various tones.

Then he said "large" meant very slow, "adagio" medium slow and so on up to "prestissimo" meaning fast as possible. I told him I got the idea. I bet on horses I thought were prehistoric and they turned out to be large. Then it dawned on me that at high school certain students called me "Largo," but I thought it was a play on the word "large" or "large."

However, I might have been a musician, at that. When I was a youngster my Pop bought me a violin and arranged for me to take lessons on Saturday morning at Pythian Temple. The first morning as I left the house with my hair slicked down, I saw the other boys in their old clothes starting for the swimming hole.

Funny thing, I only took one lesson. On the way home I stumbled and fell right on top of the violin, smashing case and all. The only mistake was that I didn't break the bow, but I would have if I had known my Pop was going to use a certain method of breaking it.

At dinner that night, it was decided that "He will never become a musician. Why he can't even carry a violin under his arm."

As ever,

Pounds Haight

P. S.—Isn't it amusing that Sam (WINX) Brown advertises a disinfectant on his Music Hall program?

Polio Court Game Sales Over \$5000

Ticket sales for the second-annual Infantile Paralysis Fund benefit doubleheader scheduled on Uline's floor next Monday night have pushed over the \$500 mark. It was reported last night by Charles Schulman, in charge of tickets.

One of the most gratifying developments of the ticket campaign, Schulman disclosed, was the purchase yesterday of \$528 worth of tickets by Marine Corps supporters of the Marine Corps Institute team which is slated to appear in the big attraction. "I think the community should feel mighty proud to have in our midst such patriotic and generous men as the Marine Corps Institute personnel," Schulman enthused.

Other generous gestures reported by the committee in charge of arrangements were made yesterday by the following: Curley White, Buckley Buscher, Dallas Shirley and Dave Keppel, all prominent local basketball officials, who will supervise the two games free of charge; Tom O'Donnell, restaurant owner who will be dinner host to the visiting L. I. U. players; the Premier Cab Co., which will furnish transportation gratis for Commander Bee's importations, and the Statler Hotel which will provide rooms for the Beaumonts, who, like all others, will receive no remuneration for their services.

Third Service Command Cage Tournney Set

Baltimore, Feb. 21 (P).—Playoffs in the Third Service Command's Tournament, to decide the command's basketball championship will be held at Edgewood Arsenal February 28 and March 1, with from six to nine soldier teams which took honors in the area competitions scheduled to participate.

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes commanding general of the Tri-State area comprised of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, said today that to date six teams have won places in the tournament.

He added that three other Maryland posts still were battling for the Baltimore area title and entry in the tournament. Unless the current competition ends in a tie, Camp Detrick at Frederick, the Holabird Signal Depot in Baltimore, or Edgewood Arsenal will be represented in the finals.

In case of a tie, two or all three of the teams will compete. Those posts definitely slated to participate are Camp Patrick Henry, Camp Lee, Fort Story and the Richmond Army Air Base, Va., and the Valley Forge General Hospital and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.

General Hayes said the championship tournament for Women's Army Corps teams would be held at Camp Patrick Henry March 8 and 9.

Tech Rally Beats Eastern, 37-34, for Title

ODT Travel Edict Threatens World Series

\$2.60 Ringside
Where to Buy
Battle of Belts
Fight Tickets

Tickets for The Washington Post-District of Columbia Battle of Belts boxing championship finals tomorrow night at Uline Arena are on sale.

Scaled at \$2.60 ringside, \$1.30 general admission and 65 cents for children, may be purchased at the following locations:

Uline Arena, 3d and M sts. ne.
Turner's Arena, 14th and W sts. nw.
Washington Post lobby, 1337 E st. nw., until 5:45 p. m.
Atlas Club, 1349 E st. nw.
Touchdown Club, 1414 I st. nw.
Trueman Cowhig's Newsstand, 1700 block, King st., Alexandria, Va.

No Exceptions
To Be Granted
On Racing Ban

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes made known yesterday that no exceptions could be made for localities in his horse racing ban, which he learned shortly afterward has somewhat eased telephone equipment shortages.

Byrnes wrote Representative William B. Barry (D., N. Y.) that no locality could be spared from the horse racing holiday. Then Paul Porter, Federal Communications Commission chairman, reported to Byrnes that the ban has made available 19,000 miles of leased wire circuits and more than 700 extensions for essential purposes.

Since January 3, Porter said also, manpower employed in maintaining leased racing circuits has become available for essential work.

Ban Held Justified
"In this connection," said Porter, "I understand that the telephone industry has some 150,000,000 orders for service presently awaiting fulfillment because of a shortage of either telephone instruments or central exchange equipment."

"The telephone recovery program now being carried on should alleviate the present instrument shortage and I will have a further report for you on this subject in the near future."

Byrnes, in his letter to Barry, said that "while the beneficial results of the suspension or racing may not be apparent in the New York City area, results in other parts of the country have been sufficient to justify the request (his racing ban). It was not deemed advisable to distinguish between parts of the country and types of racing."

Admits Hardships
Byrnes wrote in reply to a letter from Barry which enclosed a letter and supplementary memorandum from David E. Buckley of New York, protesting the ban "from the viewpoint of the small breeders and horse owners, and because of the tax income lost to some States."

"I am realizing," Byrnes said, "that some hardships have been occasioned by my request for the suspension of racing. However, in addition to the racing industry was placing a burden on transportation and other services which were urgently needed for activities more essential in the war interest."

He said that "your interest in calling to our attention Mr. Buckley's analysis of the results of the ban in his area is appreciated. You may be sure that my request will be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment consistent with the prosecution of the war."

Barry said that he would forward Byrnes' letter to Buckley.

R.-M. Cage Meet Booked March 9-10
Ashland, Va., Feb. 21 (P).—Randolph-Macon College officials will sponsor a high school basketball tournament here March 9 and 10, it was announced today by Taylor Sanford, director of athletics and head coach at the college. Eight teams will compete in the two-day tourney, Sanford said.

Invitations have been extended to Chester, Virginia, Highland Springs, Manchester District, Midlothian, Glen Allen, Ashland, Bowling Green and Washington-Henry. Should some of those invited reject the bid other schools will be asked, the court coach stated.

Four games are carded on the opening day, two in the afternoon and two at night. The semi-finals will be played on the afternoon of Saturday, March 10, and the final that night.

New Market Five Scores, 26 to 24
New Market, Va., Feb. 21.—The local high school cagers continued their winning streak here last night as they defeated Stanley High in a close contest, 26 to 24.

Weaver took top scoring honors with 13 points and Dovel for the losers ran him a close second with 12.

Those posts definitely slated to participate are Camp Patrick Henry, Camp Lee, Fort Story and the Richmond Army Air Base, Va., and the Valley Forge General Hospital and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.

General Hayes said the championship tournament for Women's Army Corps teams would be held at Camp Patrick Henry March 8 and 9.

All-Star Fray
Out; Football
Hit by Decree

The 1945 baseball World Series may be canceled, the annual All-Star major league game is definitely out, and the whole sports world will have to curtail its travel sharply as a result of a Government decree yesterday.

The action, which took the form of a "request" by the Office of Defense Transportation, was addressed initially to baseball, which was asked to cut its travel by 25 per cent, as compared to 1944.

But the ODT is formulating an over-all "home field" policy which is expected to cut out at least one-fourth of all passenger miles traveled by athletic teams, amateur and professional.

Some intersectional football games and basketball contests apparently will go by the boards. However, the action came as somewhat of a relief to those baseball fans who had been fearing outright cancellation of the national pastime in 1945. It tends to give the game a sort of lease on life, on a clarified basis, provided the ODT "requests" are observed.

Cuts Are Asked

Here are the four ways in which baseball was asked to cut its travel:

1. Games will be played only in the home city of one or the other competing teams exhibition games on neutral fields will be canceled except at Army and Navy establishments where the military will provide transportation. Preseason training will continue to be held at places in or near the home city of each team.

2. Team rosters, when traveling, will be reduced to a minimum.
3. The World Series games will be held only if transportation and war conditions at the time permit.
4. All clubs will reexamine schedules and make such further transportation savings as are possible.

Major league leaders "voluntarily pledged full cooperation" with the Government conservation program in a conference with Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director.

Ford Frick, National League, and Will Harridge, American League, baseball's official two-man committee, went over the situation with Johnson and said they were "very well pleased with the whole thing."

The ODT's action was considered a realistic approach to a general Government wartime sports policy . . . a policy which many athletic leaders have recommended as the best solution to the whole problem.

Situation Clears
Frick probably expressed the sentiments of these leaders in saying that "it's just what we wanted; now we know where we stand and can go ahead to the business of going ahead."

As applied to baseball specifically, Frick estimated that ODT's policy calling for cancellation of the annual all-star game will shave off at least 500,000 passenger miles.

The American and National League squads number 25 players each, and when newspapermen, coaches, baseball officials and so on are added, approximately 500 "working" persons attend this game, to say nothing of travel by fans.

This year's game was scheduled for Boston in July.

Frick felt that ODT's request will not pinch baseball "too hard" since the regular schedules remain unchanged, "which is the important thing."

Under ODT's over-all "home field" policy, such major football games, for example, as Notre Dame meeting the Army or Navy in Yankee Stadium will be knocked out since that gridiron would not be the "home field" of either team.

But if the Navy or Army meets Notre Dame on the Irish's lot at South Bend, that will be permissible.

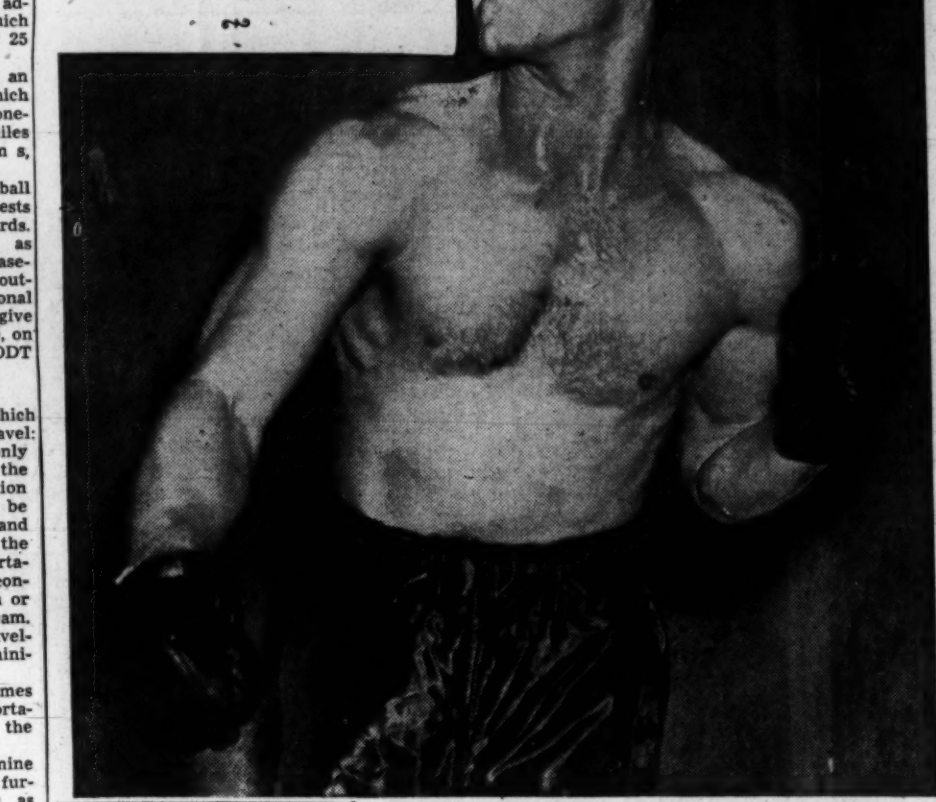
Cross country trips by basketball teams from the West and Southwest into Madison Square Garden to face each other also will be eliminated since the Garden would not be the home court of either team.

How this policy will apply to golf and tennis tournaments and similar events in which individual travel is involved has not been determined.

Amateur Boxers Razor Sharp
For Post's Belt Finals Tomorrow

Boyd Sondheimer, Pete's A. C. fighting lightweight, has his work cut out for him tomorrow night in the Battle of Belts finals at Uline Arena when he meets Marvin Bailey of St. Mary's Boys Club, Alexandria, for the 125-pound title. All Bailey did to reach the final was to knock out defending champion Harry Ismer in the semi-finals. Quite a job for Mr. Sondheimer, if he has ambitions to go to Boston for a crack at a national title.

Post Staff Photo.



Navy Scores, 73 to 30, Over Fordham Five

Annapolis, Feb. 27 (P).—Navy's basketball team, gunning for top national honors, won its twelfth straight game today, defeating Fordham University 73-30.

The 17-year-old of the Fordham quintet could not compete with the powerful Navy aggregation, which scored almost at will.

Perry Nelson, Navy forward, was high scorer of the game with 26 points. Dennis Shell, Fordham center, was high for his team, with 11 points.

Score by halves: Navy, 35-15; Fordham, 15-15.

	FG	FT	Reb	Pts
Navy	10-18	10-12	25	73
Fordham	4-12	4-10	10	30

Half-time score—Navy, 29; Fordham, 15.

Va. to Consider Game Law Changes
Tazewell, Va., Feb. 21 (P).—All suggestions for changes in this season's game laws will be considered at a meeting of the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, March 3, Chairman Beverley W. Stras, Jr., said today.

In accordance with regular procedure, all suggested changes will be considered at the meeting March 3, and those which are authorized will be published as proposals, according to law, and finally acted upon by the commission at its April meeting.

The commission will welcome suggestions from sportsmen or other interested parties, Stras said, emphasizing the fact that the earlier date for fixing the regulations is an innovation this year and it might be understood that March 3 is the final date on which suggestions can be received.

Pairings for Belt Finals
NOVICE DIVISION
112-lb. class—George Karadimos (Pete's A. C.) vs. Francis DiGiovanni (Washington Boys' Club).
118-lb. class—Eliseo Vito (Merrick Boys' Club) vs. George Fuller (Merrick Boys' Club).
126-lb. class—Billy Moran (Merrick Boys' Club) vs. Joe Dunn (Merrick Boys' Club).
135-lb. class—James Schmitz (Washington Boys' Club) vs. John Mason (Pete's A. C.).
147-lb. class—Leslie Massey (Gallaudet) vs. Jimmy Balderson (Apollo A. C.).
160-lb. class—Paul Hubbard (Apollo A. C.) vs. Ralph Meador (Pete's A. C.).
175-lb. class—Frank Warner (Apollo A. C.) vs. George Mavrick (Liberty A. C.).
Heavyweight class—Melvin Ferrall (Liberty Amateur A. C.) vs. John Gough (Apollo A. C.).

SENIOR DIVISION
118-lb. class—Eddie Funk (Pete's A. C.) vs. Charles Habron (St. Mary's Boys' Club).
126-lb. class—Lloyd Habron (St. Mary's Boys' Club) vs. Marvin Marshall (Gallaudet).
135-lb. class—Marvin Bailey (St. Mary's Boys' Club) vs. Boyd Sondheimer (Pete's A. C.).
147-lb. class—Ray Yates (Pete's A. C.) vs. Frank McGregor (St. Mary's Boys' Club).
160-lb. class—Carl Steele (St. Mary's Boys' Club) vs. Low Pavone (St. Mary's Boys' Club).
Heavyweight class—Frank Peter (St. Mary's Boys' Club) vs. Joe Anderson (Anacostia Naval Air Station).

14 District A. A. U. Championships
At Stake on Gala Program at Uline's Arena

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

The long-awaited final round of The Washington Post-District AAU Battle of Belts Boxing Championships comes to a smashing climax tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., at Uline Arena, as 28 of the town's finest amateur boxers battle punch for punch and match ring skill in the quest of 14 outright city championships.

Eight novice and six senior championships are laying on the line for the 14 victorious youngsters. They are as finely trained as their coaches can have them. They await only the bell that will send them into action that threatens the very foundations of Mike Uline's \$750,000 spacious arena.

The largest crowd ever to see an amateur ring program in Washington is expected. Tickets have been moving at a rapid clip and it would not be surprising to see upwards of 5000 fans clustered around the battle pit as the 8 warriors tear into each other with the carefree willingness characteristic of amateur scrappers.

However, there still are available plenty of choice ring-side and elevated seats and arrangements have been made to provide extra seats rather than turn anyone away.

Hard Work Over
As coaches concluded hard training for their charges yesterday and planned nothing more than light exercises today, the eye of the great day, they sounded optimism.

While the ability of the seniors is city-wide knowledge and naturally holds slightly more interest and intensity of rivalry, the novices may put on a show that will overshadow, through sheer ferocity, their more illustrious and better-known boxing brethren. However, they will have to stage a whirlwind series of bouts to overshadow such youngsters as Eddie Funk, Charley Habron, Lloyd Habron, Marvin Marshall, Marvin Bailey, Boyd Sondheimer, Ray Yates, Frank McGregor, Carl Steele, Lou Pavone, Frank Peter and Sailor Joe Anderson, but they may do it.

George Karadimos, of Pete's A. C. and Francis DiGiovanni, of Washington Boys' Club, promise to get the night off to a rousing start in the 112-pound class. The 118- and 126-pound classes threaten to put some of the pro bouts to shame with an all-Merrick cast in which intra-club rivalry will flare anew as Eliseo Vito and baby-faced George Fuller tangle in the 118 and Billy Moran and Joe Dunn collide in the 126. These bouts should sizzle.

Welters May Sial Show
A pair of hard-hitting welterweights may steal the entire show as Jimmy Balderson, Apollo A. C. knockout artist, and Leslie Massey, colorful red-head from Gallaudet, trade sock for sock.

The lightweight struggle finds Jimmy Schultz, classy Washington Boys Club boxer, meeting good-looking Johnny Mason of Pete's A. C. from southwest.

Paul Hubbard of Apollo and Ralph Meador, Pete's A. C., are expected to put on one of the finest bouts in the 160-pound class. Both are capable boxers and both have potent punches.

The light heavyweight fust involves Frank Warner, of Apollo, and George Mavrick, "Pop" Hanbury's likely-losing Liberty A. C. candidate.

The heavyweight scramble will find Melvin Ferrall, of Liberty, and John Gough, a 245-pounder from Apollo, meeting in a battle of giants. One or the other figures to hit the deck but who it will be is a tossup.

That's the key word, o f the show.

Defeats Warrenton
Marshall, Va., Feb. 21.—Marshall High School's basketball team defeated Warrenton, 42-32.

Sammy Hurst paced the winners with 12 points, while Tom Marietta counted 15 for the losers to win high point honors.

In a preliminary contest, Marshall's girl team defeated the Warrenton girls, 18-13.

O'Neil Pilots Newark, Ohio
St. Louis, Feb. 21 (P).—George (Mickey) O'Neil, one-time major league catcher, has been signed by the St. Louis Browns to manage their Newark, Ohio, club in the Ohio State League. O'Neil is 48. In his earlier days he was with the New York Giants and the Boston Braves.

12-Point Last
Period Wins
For Trainers

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer

Tech High's Trainers, playing probably their best basketball of the season, trailed for three periods yesterday and rallied in the final stanza to defeat Eastern's Ramblers, 37-34, for the 1945 inter-high championship at Tech.

To the throng of 3500 spectators—largest to attend an interhigh game this season—the contest more than lived up to expectations, producing thrills at a rapid-fire pace and tight ball handling throughout.

Eastern, as usual, jumped into an early lead. Bill Graham, Bob Lamon and Ed Charnock each registered three points in the first period to give the Ramblers a 9-3 advantage. Tech's Alvin Lann scored three points during the period, while Johnny Moffatt and Walter Olson each had a basket and Albert Raphaelson a foul.

Ramblers Increase Lead

The Ramblers increased their lead by three points before the half ended. Albert D'Ambrosio started the scoring by dropping in a pair of field goals, but Moffatt countered with a basket and Olson racked up two foul shots to make it 12-13.

D'Ambrosio and Tech's Andy Davis exchanged a field goal, and Lamon gave the Ramblers a 17-14 lead seconds later with a crisp shot.

Tech's Lann then sent a basket into the nets from midcourt and Raphaelson added a foul, but the Ramblers' Graham shot a foul, and D'Ambrosio shot for a 20-17 lead. Moffatt made a charity shot, but Eastern's Bob Spicknall whipped in a field goal just as the period ended.

After the intermission, the Ramblers resumed their spree and it began to look like victory for sure. Spicknall started the scoring with a basket and D'Ambrosio followed with a foul, but Moffatt shot a basket and Olson added a foul. Graham then registered a basket and Charnock a foul for the Ramblers to make it 25-21, but Tech's Whitey Emsweller sank a foul to make it 22-28. Graham tossed in a perfect layup for Eastern, but Davis shot two fouls and Emsweller one as the period closed with Eastern in front, 30-25.

Then came the thrilling final period.

Trainers Get Twelve Points

The Trainers gathered in 12 points this period while holding the Ramblers to four Tech's No. 6 man, Jack Abraham, started the scoring by dropping in a pair of field goals and Emsweller registered to save the Trainers a 31-30 lead. Charnock, however, tied it up with a foul, but Tech regained the lead when Lann sent one in from mid-court.

Eastern's Spicknall shot a foul to make it 32-33, but Moffatt and Davis each registered a basket to make it read, 36-32. Lamon, however, shot a foul and a basket to come within three points of the lead, but Abraham sewed it up with a foul—the final point of 1945 interhigh basketball.

Two Bands to Lend Color to Belt Finals Tomorrow Night

Two of the city's outstanding musical organizations will lend brilliance to the colorful ceremonies attending the final round of The Washington Post-D. C. A. A. U. Battle of Belts Boxing Championships tomorrow night at Uline Arena.

At one end of the arena the Elks' Boys' Band, a 43-piece unit highly trained youngsters will perform under the direction of James L. Kidwell and Manager Harry J. Leer. At the other end the equally highly trained Metropolitan Police Boys' Club Band, under the direction of Leader Clint Brown and Sgt. Forrest Binswanger, director of the Police Boys' Club, will give out in expert fashion.

Both bands will perform previous to the championship bouts, between fights and during the intermission.

Va. Breeding Unit Granted Charter
Richmond, Va., Feb. 21 (P).—A charter for The Thoroughbred Horse Breeders Service, Inc., of Warrenton was issued today by the State corporation commission.

The new corporation listed as one of its purposes "to erect or establish stables, racing and/or training establishments or quarters . . . both within the State of Virginia," and elsewhere.

It is empowered to breed horses and all other animals, write horse insurance, furnish pedigrees, family histories and records of animals, and to recommend the proper breeding of animals.

The corporation lists a maximum capital stock of \$150,000 to be divided into shares of \$1 each. Officers, all of Warrenton, are George M. Fisher, president; Alex H. Calvert, Henry J. Karlson and Charles O. Pratt, vice presidents, and Samuel Rock, secretary-treasurer. They comprise a board also including Randolph G. Duffey.

Defeats Warrenton
Marshall, Va., Feb. 21.—Marshall High School's basketball team defeated Warrenton, 42-32.

Sammy Hurst paced the winners with 12 points, while Tom Marietta counted 15 for the losers to win high point honors.

In a preliminary contest, Marshall's girl team defeated the Warrenton girls, 18-13.

O'Neil Pilots Newark, Ohio
St. Louis, Feb. 21 (P).—George (Mickey) O'Neil, one-time major league catcher, has been signed by the St. Louis Browns to manage their Newark, Ohio, club in the Ohio State League. O'Neil is 48. In his earlier days he was with the New York Giants and the Boston Braves.

Al Hart Faces Murray Monday
Baltimore, Feb. 21 (P).—Lee Q. Murray, Maryland duration heavyweight champion and a winner in his last eight bouts, will go up against Al Hart, 255-pounder Washington fighter, in a 10-round headliner Monday night at the Century Athletic Club.

It will be the second time the two have met. Three years ago at White Plains, Hart won a decision in eight rounds.

Landon Rally Tops Devitt Five, 24-22
Landon Prep's cagers overcame a 12-9 deficit at halftime yesterday to defeat Devitt Prep, 24-22, at Landon. It was Landon's fifth victory.

Jack Leachman paced the winners with 12 points—eight via foul shots.

Score at half—Devitt, 12; Landon, 9.

Score at half—Devitt, 12; Landon, 9.

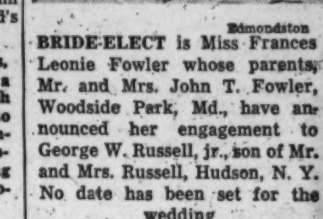
Oaks Proposals To Be Topic At Maryland U.

Dr. H. W. GEORGE M. D. (1880-1881)

Mary
Haworth's
Mail

A close-up photograph of a piece of aged, yellowed paper. The paper has a dark, irregular border at the bottom, possibly a shadow or the edge of a surface it's resting on. On the paper, there are faint, handwritten markings. A small, dark, handwritten number '6' is visible in the center. To the left of the '6', there are some faint, illegible scribbles or markings that appear to be part of a larger, mostly obscured text or drawing. The paper itself is off-white or light yellow, showing signs of age and wear.

Town
Talk



F. H. Brookes To Entertain

Pignatellis Are Dinner Hosts

General Grant to Speak

Tennis

plane
ately;
any.
p 34
ebru-

An unforgettable bitter-sweet orange
flavor—never successfully imitated.
C&B PURE Orange Marmalade con-
tains only finest cane sugar, select

Today's Radio Programs

Thursday			Washington		Eastern War Time		
WMAZ	630 WRC	980 WOL	1260 WINX	1340 WJLA	1450 WJLA	1500 WJLA	
News, 6, 7, 8, 30. Pre- side, 6:05. Town Clock, 7:10-7:45, 8, 9, Da- vid Willis, 7:45.	News, 6, 7, 7:55. 8:30. Bill Hanson, 6:05-7:15. 7:55- 8:15-9, World Roundup, 8.	Sign On and Music, 5:30. News, 5:45. 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 6:35-9.	Jerry Strong, 6-9, News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Cowley, 6:45- 7:30. 7:30-8, 8: 7-7:30, 7:35-8:30, Honey, 7:40.	Coro Squeezing Time, 5:45-6:45. News, 6:45-7:30 & 8: Godfrey, 7-9:15, Ma- honey, 7:40.			
9:00 The Breakfast Club :15 " " " " " " :30 " " " " " " :45 " " " " " "	Fun and Folly With Ed East and Polly News: Benghart Broadway Melodies	News: Art Brown Brown, at the Organ Listen Ladies!	News: Music in Air Music in the Air Traffic Court	Music Salon " " " " " "	News: Godfrey Home Service Daily CBS Air Theater		
10:00 My True Story :15 " " " " " " :30 Sunny Side of Street :45 Listening Post	Lora Lawton News of the World Finders Keepers :45 Listening Post	News: Billy Rapold Ask Lane Porterfield Milk Wagon What's Your Idea	News: Music Music Hall " " " " " "	Bing Crosby Good Neighbor Club Good Neighbor Club Good Neighbor Club	Valiant Lady Light of the World Evelyn Winters Bachelor Children		
11:00 Breakfast With :15 " " " " " " :30 Ruth Crane :45 " " " " " "	Dead of Life Rosemary Star Playhouse David Harlow	News: Improvisations Look to This Day Matinee Today	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	Morning Matinee " " " " " "	Amenda Sweet Husband Bright Horizon Aunt Jenny		
12:00 News, Evans :15 Little Show :30 Glamour Manor :45 " " " " " "	News: Compton Lunchtime With Lopez Stone and Brilo Top Lines	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins News: Bernadine Flynn The Goldfish		
1:00 Backstage Talking :15 Jack Birch :30 Music Box :45 " " " " " "	Nancy Osgood Guiding Light Today's Children Woman in White Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, News Melodic Melody Time Never Too Old	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Joyce Jordan Two on a Clue Perry Mason Tena and Tim		
2:00 Blue Correspondents :15 Show Case :30 Accent on Music :45 Hop Harrigan	Woman of America Ma Perkins Pepper Young's Family Right to Happiness	Compton: Music True Detective The Smoothies Russ Hodges	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Mary Martin Janice Grey News: Bob Evans News for Women		
3:00 "Time" Views News :15 Dick Tracy :30 News, Evans :45 Hop Harrigan	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Widow Brown	Walter Compton Russ Hodges " " " " " "	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	G.E. House Party Sing Along Club		
4:00 Terry and the Pirates :15 Dick Tracy :30 Jack Armstrong :45 Captain Midnight	When a Girl Marries Portia Faces Life Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	Band of the Day Sinfonia vs. Crosby News: Theater Theater of the Air	Stump Us " " " " " "		
5:00 News, Optimists :15 Earl Godwin :30 Martin Agronsky :45 Walter Kieran	News: Lull Musical Johnson Family Lowell Thomas	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	Mahoney, Costello Mad Calmer, Maj. Elip News: J. Harsch		
6:00 Ethel and Albert :15 Raymond Swing :30 It's Murder :45 Chester Bowles	Perry Como News of the World Bob Burns	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	Romantic Rendezvous Roosevelt Hotel Orch. Talking Pictures Bible Question Box	Jack Kirkwood Show Music That Satisfies Mr. Kean		
7:00 Earl Godwin :15 Lum 'n' Abner :30 Town Meeting :45 " " " " " "	Maxwell House Time Richard Egan, News Hercule Poirot	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	Catholic Hour News: 1450 Club 1450 Club	"Suspense" Death Valley Sheriff " " " " " "		
8:00 Town Meeting :15 " " " " " " :30 Spotlight Bands :45 (Frankie Masters)	Kraft Music Hall (Bing Crosby) Joan Davis and Jack Haley	News: Gabriel Heather News: William Lang Treasure Hour of Song	News: Symphony Beethoven's Archduke Trio	Richard Egan 1450 Club 1450 Club	Major Bowes Showers of Stars Corliss Archer		
9:00 Fred Waring :15 " " " " " " :30 March of Time :45 " " " " " "	Abbott and Costello Rudy Vallee	Vice President Truman Curtain Calls World's Most Honored Music	News: Music Memories Moonlight Melodies The Drifter	1450 Club News: Rhapsody Washington's Birthday	The First Line Here's to Romance		
10:00 News, Evans :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " " " " " :45 " " " " " "	News: Music Richard Harkness Rainbow Division Anniversary: News	News: Billy Rapold Secretary Morgenthau Halls of Montezuma	News: Musical Roundup Weather: Stardust Stardust	Hits of the Day News: Cabana Club Cabana Club	News: Daly and Trout Arch McDonald's Moonlight Feature Story		
11:00 " " " " " "	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics	WJLA News Hollywood News Weather: Lyrics Lunchtime Lyrics		

TERRY



MARY WORTH



MICKEY FINN



MYRTLE



DIXIE DUGAN



DON WINLOW



CHIEF WABOO and STEVE ROPER



WINNIE WINKLE



KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED



DONALD DUCK

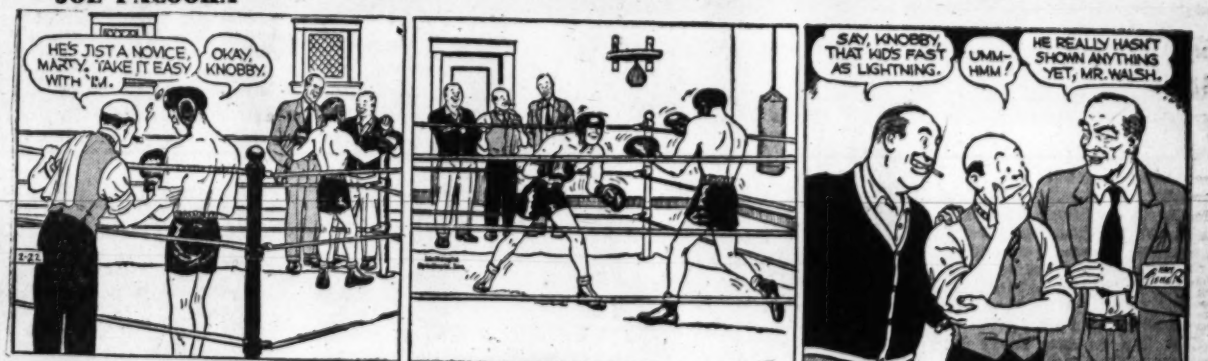


BOYS! Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone National 4200, Extension 236

CRANBERRY BOGGS



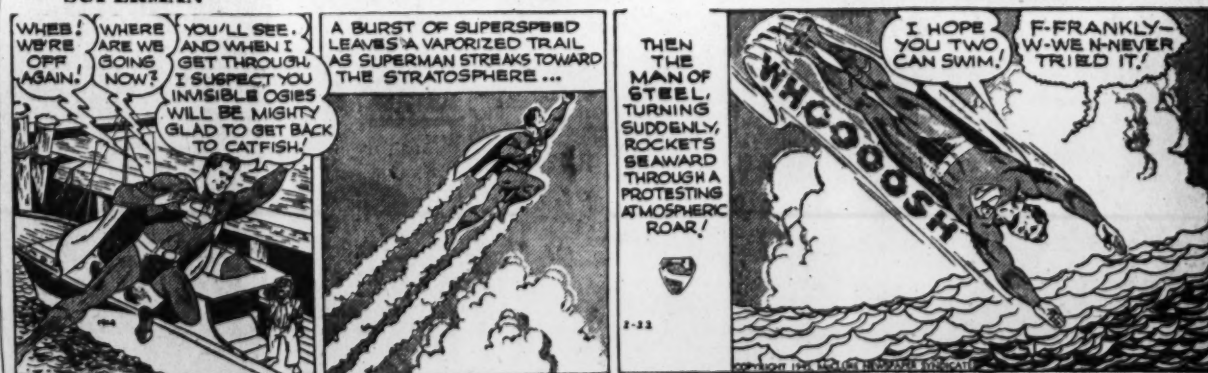
JOE PALOOKA



THE SEA HOUND



SUPERMAN



NAPOLEON



Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Filmdom Pitches In For Red Cross Drive; Notes of the Theater

IN THE INTERESTS of the 1945 Red Cross War Fund campaign, a luncheon meeting of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of the District will convene at noon tomorrow in the South American Room at the Statler Hotel.

The meeting has been called to inform local exhibitors of the plans for an all-out effort on behalf of the drive and will be attended by a representative group of national and local workers for the cause.

N. Peter Rathbone, president of RKO-Radio Pictures and chairman of the motion picture industry's participation in the campaign, and William A. Scully, representing national distribution chairman, Gradwell Sears, will arrive in the Capital tonight to attend the session.

J. Clifford Folger, District of Columbia Red Cross guests will include J. Clifford Folger, chairman of the local chapter; S. H. Kauffman, general chairman for the impending campaign; Charles H. Henderson, chairman of the Government Division; Harvey Cheston, chairman of the City Division; Norman Barnes of the General Business Section; N. C. Wilson, manager of the D. C. Chapter, and Paul Clark, director of War Fund public relations.

In addition to all managers from the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia, Cochairmen John J. Payette and Carter T. Barron; Frank La Falce, area publicity chairman, and John S. Allen, film exchange chairman, will be present as representatives of the War Activities Committee.

A. Julian Brylawski, president of the MPTO of the District of Columbia, will conduct the meeting, which also will be attended by the following industry Red Cross workers: William Crockett, chairman, State of Virginia campaign; Isadore Rappaport, Maryland chairman; Joseph Di Fiore, Delaware chairman, and Earl Swigert, distributor district manager for Washington and Philadelphia film exchange areas.

Pursuant to long-standing custom—and while we think of it—special holiday matinees will be given today in all Warner Brothers neighborhood theaters, with doors opening at 12:30 p. m., and the first performance getting under way at 1. This does not affect the Earle or Metropolitan theaters, which will observe their usual daily schedules, or the residential houses where daily matinees are the rule. Presumably all other neighborhood theaters' management will follow the same policy, although other specific announcements are not at hand at time of writing.

And another thing. The continuation of "This Man's Navy" through a second week at Loew's Capitol Theater, necessarily sets back the introduction of Conductor Sam Jack Kaufman's original overture composition, and the title contest appended thereto, one week. Mr. Kaufman's work now will be played for the first time beginning Thursday, March 1, in conjunction with the screen showing of MGM's release of "Naughty Marietta," co-starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Title contestants for the \$50 war bond prize, therefore, will have until Wednesday midnight, March 7, in which to submit their title selections—only one to a competitor—to Mr. Kaufman, care of Loew's Capitol Theater. So now you know.

Report From the Front
"Overseas Roundup." Warner Brothers' new pictorial monthly report to the millions of parents, wives and sweethearts of our fighting forces, showing how our uniformed men "live, work and play" in the hours between battle engagements, is soon to be brought to the screens of the nation's theaters. With film footages supplied by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps photographers and edited by the

HEDDA HOPPER Dunn Done Right By!

Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 21.—Jimmy Dunn got a going-away present from Darryl Zanuck—"Three Little Girls in Blue"—to be done in Technicolor.

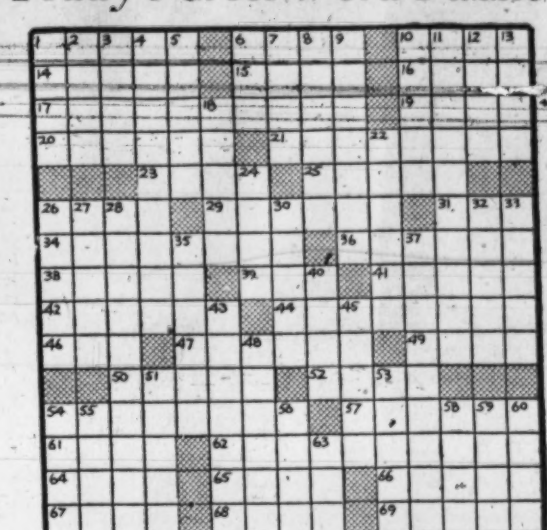
Two of the little girls will be Carmen Miranda and Martha Stewart, the latter a newcomer from New York's Copacabana, and the third may be Vivian Blaine. . . . Dennis Morgan handed a new contract and "The Time, the Place and the Girl." Now all they have to do is find the girl. . . . The latest independent quartet, going right ahead making plans, is Paulette Goddard, Burgess Meredith, Dudley Nichols and Jean Renoir. Paulette has one outside picture a year from Paramount. This will no doubt be done at R. K. O. . . . Bob Cummings as Olivia de Havilland met for the first time since they made "Princess O'Rourke" together. . . . Norma Krass says he'll write a sequel to that one if they'll sit in on the job. Most of the dialog in "O'Rourke" they ad-libbed.

Good Get-Together
The Charles Boyers entertained at a round table discussion many distinguished French journalists now touring the U. S. A. The journalists were very frank in their answers to many questions, one of which was "Were all the factions in France, including the Communists, behind De Gaulle?" Answer was "solidly." Another—"Why are they waiting so long for a general election?" It was answered thus: "We're waiting for prisoners and those of our citizens who were

made slaves by Germans to be returned, so they can vote. They've earned the right to be heard." They also think women will get the vote at the next election. They told reasons for Maurice Chevalier and Danielle Darrieux mingling with Germans. And if there was anything to forgive, the French already have forgiven and forgotten. . . . Many Hollywood personalities were there, among them Michele Morgan, Claudette Colbert, Adolphe Menjou, Maria Montez sailed in like a French duchess, and in one minute had kissed at least 12 people on both cheeks. But the star of the afternoon was without question the most distinguished great lady of the French press, Mme. Andree Viollis. She's nearing 70, but her wit and charm are absolutely irresistible and indestructible. Jean Paul Sartre, well known playwright, was among them. Only wish these people could stay for a real visit. We could learn so much from them.

Mrs. Eleanor Howard, 613 22d St. N. W., radio commentator, filed a \$50,000 damage suit yesterday in District Court against the Capital Transit Co. for a fractured skull she alleges she suffered when struck by a streetcar which she was about to board.

Today's Cross-Word Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Crinkled fabric
2 Piece of land
3 Competition
4 Arabian seaport
5 Timber
6 Extend
7 Thoroughout
8 Slight
9 Paper type
10 Bovine perfection personified
11 Military profession
12 Conception
13 Put in competition
14 Exquisite
15 Anglo-Saxon
16 Ritual of faith
17 Bird's nestlike area
18 Close
19 Run smoothly
20 Informal party
21 Reckless
22 Eagerness
23 Experimental
24 Spill drink
25 Pacific
26 Drop kick
27 Type of watch
28 Light carriage
29 Associated with
30 Cello
31 Growing out

DOWN
1 Split
2 Quits
3 Paper type
4 Bovine perfection personified
5 Military profession
6 Conception
7 Marine man-power need
8 Indispensable
9 In an area
10 Rapier
11 Military profession
12 Conception
13 Put in competition
14 Exquisite
15 Anglo-Saxon
16 Ritual of faith
17 Bird's nestlike area
18 Close
19 Run smoothly
20 Informal party
21 Reckless
22 Eagerness
23 Experimental
24 Spill drink
25 Pacific
26 Drop kick
27 Type of watch
28 Light carriage
29 Associated with
30 Cello
31 Growing out

BACK THE ATTACK
YACON OAK LOOSE
Yosemite Marine
Tails Bos ASE
EVADES SENTINEL
TRI SNACK DEN
RUTH ESTER ARIA
ASSET DINED ADD
BARBECUE UNRULY
ODE FACT CLEAN
NOTATE CHASTISE
DRIVES OAT ETON
SNEERS ORE REND

Show Time in the Downtown Theaters

STAGE
National—"Catherine Was Great" at 8:30 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, at 12, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
SCREEN
Capitol—"This Man's Navy" at 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 12:55, 3:45, 6:35 and 9:20 p. m.
Earle—"Objective Burma" at 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 12:10, 3:15, 6:15 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Enter Arsene Lupin" at 11:50 a. m., 1:50, 3:50, 5:45, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.
RKO-Kelth—"Three Caballeros" at 9:30, 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 6:25, 8:15 and 10 p. m.
Palace—"Keys of the Kingdom" at 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, and 9:30 p. m.
Columbia—"The Fighting Lady" at 11 a. m., 12:50, 2:40, 4:30, 6:20, 8:15 and 10:05 p. m.
Little—"The Informer," at 11 a. m., 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40 and 9:55 p. m. "Saludos Amigos," at 12:25, 2:35, 4:45, 7 and 9:10 p. m.

Pix—"Muriel" at 2:10, 4:50, 7:30 and 10:10 p. m. "Sullivan's Travels" at 3:10, 5:50 and 8:30 p. m.
Trans-Lux—Newsreels and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30 and 10:45 p. m.
Ambassador—"Objective Burma" at 1, 3:40, 6:20 and 9:10 p. m.
Hippodrome—"Presenting Lily Mars" at 2:05, 5:35 and 9:10 p. m. "Keeper of the Flame" at 3:55 and 7:30 p. m.
Three Negroes accused of assaulting an officer during his attempts to arrest one of them are to have a Municipal Court jury trial February 28 on the charges. They were Marion Douget, 22, of 2309 Virginia ave. nw.; Mamie Wright, 21, of 1044 21st st. nw., and William Hallman, 20, 1007 20th st. nw.
Sixty cartons of cigarettes were lost from a Farrans Transfer Co. truck on H st. nw. yesterday, the driver, George Mackey, reported to police.

LEONARD LYONS Broadway Potpourri

New York, Feb. 21.—The Democratic National Committee has received a request from the Labor Party of New Zealand for the script and the recording of the Election Eve broadcast used in the Roosevelt campaign. "If we get it," was the Labor Party's message, "we're in." . . . Eight Republican Senators will join the 21 Democrats in Albany, and thereby assure the passage of the Anti-Dissemination Bill. . . . An art battle will erupt in the Midwest, when the Associated American Artists opens its Chicago branch. . . . Dan Rich, dean of the Chicago Art Institute, warned the A. A. A.: "As Boston is the graveyard of good plays, so Chicago is the graveyard of good art galleries." Tom Benton will arrive in Chicago for the opening, and set off the first blast.

This is Noel Coward's routine in hospital wards: He enters a room where American wounded are being treated, and says "I'm Noel Coward. Anybody here from Brooklyn?" When anyone answers "Yes," he says: "Well, go ahead." . . . Secretary Morgenthau, who didn't foresee a fourth term and whose Washington household lease expired last month, finally has found an apartment. . . . Senators Mead, Kilgore and Ferguson, of the War Investigating Committee, whose report urged the development of the helicopter, visited the Coast Guard Station at Floyd Bennett Field and took their first helicopter rides.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has been unable to find a home in Washington. After eight weeks he and his family still board with friends. . . . Senator Morse received much publicity when he brought two horses from Oregon to Washington. One is a brood mare, and the other is a stud horse from which he nets \$2500 a year. . . . Senator Morse addressed the Republican dinner in Columbus last week. He told former Governor Bricker and his fellow Republicans: "The Republican Party won't come into power until the American people are convinced they can get a square deal from us." The Senator then left to catch a train, and Columbus Mayor provided a police car and escort. "After your speech," the Mayor said, "I think you'd need this car whether you had to make a train or not."

Angelo Bruno, 32, of Hyattsville, Md., was held yesterday for action of the grand jury after he pleaded guilty to charges of illegally possessing 374 counterfeit gas coupons. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage.

Montgomery Group to Hear Inflation Topic

"The Individual Consumer's Part in Averting Threats of Inflation" will be the subject of a panel discussion at the monthly luncheon meeting of the Montgomery League of Women Voters tomorrow at noon at Jesup Blair Community House, Silver Spring.

Reservations still can be made with Mrs. Hugo W. Hiemke by calling Oliver 8153. Under the leadership of a panel of four women, the meeting will review the status of legislation to control inflation and define the scope of the OPA's power to combat the continual pressure upon it to raise prices.

Particular stress will be placed on the importance of individual purchasers, according to Mrs. Frank R. Garfield, league president. Concrete proposals for encouraging consumers to refrain from buying anything but "definite essentials" and to pay no more than ceiling prices, Mrs. Garfield said, are expected to be discussed by the group.

The panel will include Mrs. Dathne Dodds, price panel assistance supervisor of the D. C. OPA; Mrs. Francis Goodell, chairman of national legislation for the county league; Mrs. Harold Benjamin, State league chairman of economic welfare, and Mrs. Edgar Turlington, an active league worker.

Liquor Stores Closed

Montgomery liquor dispensaries in Rockville, Bethesda and Silver Spring will be closed today in observance of George Washington's Birthday.

Beryl English, secretary to the Liquor Control Board, said the board meeting scheduled today will be held instead tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. at the board building in Silver Spring.

Citizens Aid Patients

The Woodmont Citizens Association has voted to cooperate with

LEONARD LYONS Broadway Potpourri

New York, Feb. 21.—The Democratic National Committee has received a request from the Labor Party of New Zealand for the script and the recording of the Election Eve broadcast used in the Roosevelt campaign. "If we get it," was the Labor Party's message, "we're in." . . . Eight Republican Senators will join the 21 Democrats in Albany, and thereby assure the passage of the Anti-Dissemination Bill. . . . An art battle will erupt in the Midwest, when the Associated American Artists opens its Chicago branch. . . . Dan Rich, dean of the Chicago Art Institute, warned the A. A. A.: "As Boston is the graveyard of good plays, so Chicago is the graveyard of good art galleries." Tom Benton will arrive in Chicago for the opening, and set off the first blast.

This is Noel Coward's routine in hospital wards: He enters a room where American wounded are being treated, and says "I'm Noel Coward. Anybody here from Brooklyn?" When anyone answers "Yes," he says: "Well, go ahead." . . . Secretary Morgenthau, who didn't foresee a fourth term and whose Washington household lease expired last month, finally has found an apartment. . . . Senators Mead, Kilgore and Ferguson, of the War Investigating Committee, whose report urged the development of the helicopter, visited the Coast Guard Station at Floyd Bennett Field and took their first helicopter rides.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has been unable to find a home in Washington. After eight weeks he and his family still board with friends. . . . Senator Morse received much publicity when he brought two horses from Oregon to Washington. One is a brood mare, and the other is a stud horse from which he nets \$2500 a year. . . . Senator Morse addressed the Republican dinner in Columbus last week. He told former Governor Bricker and his fellow Republicans: "The Republican Party won't come into power until the American people are convinced they can get a square deal from us." The Senator then left to catch a train, and Columbus Mayor provided a police car and escort. "After your speech," the Mayor said, "I think you'd need this car whether you had to make a train or not."

Angelo Bruno, 32, of Hyattsville, Md., was held yesterday for action of the grand jury after he pleaded guilty to charges of illegally possessing 374 counterfeit gas coupons. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage.

Montgomery Group to Hear Inflation Topic

"The Individual Consumer's Part in Averting Threats of Inflation" will be the subject of a panel discussion at the monthly luncheon meeting of the Montgomery League of Women Voters tomorrow at noon at Jesup Blair Community House, Silver Spring.

Reservations still can be made with Mrs. Hugo W. Hiemke by calling Oliver 8153. Under the leadership of a panel of four women, the meeting will review the status of legislation to control inflation and define the scope of the OPA's power to combat the continual pressure upon it to raise prices.

Particular stress will be placed on the importance of individual purchasers, according to Mrs. Frank R. Garfield, league president. Concrete proposals for encouraging consumers to refrain from buying anything but "definite essentials" and to pay no more than ceiling prices, Mrs. Garfield said, are expected to be discussed by the group.

The panel will include Mrs. Dathne Dodds, price panel assistance supervisor of the D. C. OPA; Mrs. Francis Goodell, chairman of national legislation for the county league; Mrs. Harold Benjamin, State league chairman of economic welfare, and Mrs. Edgar Turlington, an active league worker.

Liquor Stores Closed

Montgomery liquor dispensaries in Rockville, Bethesda and Silver Spring will be closed today in observance of George Washington's Birthday.

Beryl English, secretary to the Liquor Control Board, said the board meeting scheduled today will be held instead tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. at the board building in Silver Spring.

Citizens Aid Patients

The Woodmont Citizens Association has voted to cooperate with

LEONARD LYONS Broadway Potpourri

New York, Feb. 21.—The Democratic National Committee has received a request from the Labor Party of New Zealand for the script and the recording of the Election Eve broadcast used in the Roosevelt campaign. "If we get it," was the Labor Party's message, "we're in." . . . Eight Republican Senators will join the 21 Democrats in Albany, and thereby assure the passage of the Anti-Dissemination Bill. . . . An art battle will erupt in the Midwest, when the Associated American Artists opens its Chicago branch. . . . Dan Rich, dean of the Chicago Art Institute, warned the A. A. A.: "As Boston is the graveyard of good plays, so Chicago is the graveyard of good art galleries." Tom Benton will arrive in Chicago for the opening, and set off the first blast.

This is Noel Coward's routine in hospital wards: He enters a room where American wounded are being treated, and says "I'm Noel Coward. Anybody here from Brooklyn?" When anyone answers "Yes," he says: "Well, go ahead." . . . Secretary Morgenthau, who didn't foresee a fourth term and whose Washington household lease expired last month, finally has found an apartment. . . . Senators Mead, Kilgore and Ferguson, of the War Investigating Committee, whose report urged the development of the helicopter, visited the Coast Guard Station at Floyd Bennett Field and took their first helicopter rides.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has been unable to find a home in Washington. After eight weeks he and his family still board with friends. . . . Senator Morse received much publicity when he brought two horses from Oregon to Washington. One is a brood mare, and the other is a stud horse from which he nets \$2500 a year. . . . Senator Morse addressed the Republican dinner in Columbus last week. He told former Governor Bricker and his fellow Republicans: "The Republican Party won't come into power until the American people are convinced they can get a square deal from us." The Senator then left to catch a train, and Columbus Mayor provided a police car and escort. "After your speech," the Mayor said, "I think you'd need this car whether you had to make a train or not."

Angelo Bruno, 32, of Hyattsville, Md., was held yesterday for action of the grand jury after he pleaded guilty to charges of illegally possessing 374 counterfeit gas coupons. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage.

Montgomery Group to Hear Inflation Topic

"The Individual Consumer's Part in Averting Threats of Inflation" will be the subject of a panel discussion at the monthly luncheon meeting of the Montgomery League of Women Voters tomorrow at noon at Jesup Blair Community House, Silver Spring.

Reservations still can be made with Mrs. Hugo W. Hiemke by calling Oliver 8153. Under the leadership of a panel of four women, the meeting will review the status of legislation to control inflation and define the scope of the OPA's power to combat the continual pressure upon it to raise prices.

Particular stress will be placed on the importance of individual purchasers, according to Mrs. Frank R. Garfield, league president. Concrete proposals for encouraging consumers to refrain from buying anything but "definite essentials" and to pay no more than ceiling prices, Mrs. Garfield said, are expected to be discussed by the group.

The panel will include Mrs. Dathne Dodds, price panel assistance supervisor of the D. C. OPA; Mrs. Francis Goodell, chairman of national legislation for the county league; Mrs. Harold Benjamin, State league chairman of economic welfare, and Mrs. Edgar Turlington, an active league worker.

Liquor Stores Closed

Montgomery liquor dispensaries in Rockville, Bethesda and Silver Spring will be closed today in observance of George Washington's Birthday.

Beryl English, secretary to the Liquor Control Board, said the board meeting scheduled today will be held instead tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. at the board building in Silver Spring.

Citizens Aid Patients

The Woodmont Citizens Association has voted to cooperate with

Don't Let Down!

Serve America NOW

STAY ON YOUR WAR JOB

—as our fighting men do!

The men who are fighting (and dying) for us on far battlefields can't quit now and start looking for post-war positions! The very least we can do is to keep at our essential war jobs, hammer-and-tongs, until Hitler's cruel machine is smashed, and the Rising Sun is sunk for keeps. Don't let our fighters down!

See America Later

YOU'LL ENJOY IT MORE
—if you help win Victory!

This America of ours is a vast treasure land of beauty, whose riches are best and most intimately explored by highway. With fine new Super-Coaches, new comfort features, new carefree tours, Greyhound will re-introduce Americans to the land they love — when Victory comes.

GREYHOUND TERMINAL—1110 New York Ave. N. W.
Greyhound Phone—NA. 8000. Blue Ridge Phone—ME. 1523
GREYHOUND DEPOT, Alexandria, 109 N. Washington St. Phone ALEX. 6350

GREYHOUND and BLUE RIDGE LINES

Look how one spoon of fat can help our fighters

Enough sulfa salve to treat 35 wounded Americans—that's what one tablespoon of your used kitchen fat can help make! (And our fat shortage is so acute this year, your country needs every spoonful you can save!)

SYNTHETIC RUBBER FOR TIRES

Or more than 1/2 pound of synthetic rubber to go into tires for our jeeps! (Think of that next time you're tempted to throw out even one small scraping of grease from the frying pan or roaster. It all counts!)

5 MACHINE-GUN BULLETS

Or 5 machine-gun bullets to mow down Japs or Jerries! So save every drop to help make not only medicines, bullets...but paints, parachutes, soaps for the war and home fronts. Get 2 red points a pound. Approved by WFA and OPA. Paid for by Industry.

We Must Save More Used Fats!

Schindler's PEANUT BUTTER

Flavorful!